

WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Temp. 68-77 (20-25). Tomorrow
day's temp. 69-78 (21-26).
cloudy. Temp. 70-80 (21-27).
Yesterday's temp. 70-80 (21-27).
Sat. 80-85 Sunny. Temp. 80-85
r. Y.O.R. Sunny. Temp. 70-80
today's temp. 70-80 (21-27).
LOCAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1972

Established 1887

Party Switch Rumored

Schiller Holds Meeting With Brandt Opponent

BONN, Aug. 15 (Reuters). — West German opposition leader Rainer Barzel, summoned members of his Christian Democratic Party President to an informal meeting tonight amid speculation that ex-minister Karl Schiller might join their ranks.

The 61-year-old economics professor, who resigned from Chancellor Willy Brandt's cabinet six weeks ago after a cabinet row, had a secret meeting with Mr. Barzel's Christian Democratic Party (CDU) members.

They discussed the question of Mr. Schiller resigning from the Social Democratic party and joining the Christian Democrats, these sources said.

The sources added that it was "very possible" that the ex-minister would switch parties. No definite agreement was reached at yesterday's meeting because Mr. Barzel was alone and the parliamentary party would have to be summoned first, the sources explained.

Brandt's View

Helmut Kohl, a CDU deputy chairman, told a press conference earlier today that he did not expect Mr. Schiller to join the party. Chancellor Brandt, in a radio interview during the week-end, also said that he believed Mr. Schiller would remain in the SPD.

A Spokesman for Mr. Brandt's

party, however, said that the party had heard nothing from Mr. Schiller since he resigned his office and went on vacation in early July.

Nor has he replied to the party's offer of another safe parliamentary seat at the elections later this year. After he quit the government, his own constituency in Dortmund rejected him as its member.

Yesterday's secret meeting with

the opposition leader was the second. He had secret talks in West Berlin with Mr. Barzel at the end of June, shortly before he resigned.

Mr. Schiller has been a member of the SPD since 1948. He is in the 11-man party Presidium, which is due to meet in Bonn on Tuesday.

If Mr. Schiller should cross

the floor, it would tip the balance of the parties in parliament in favor of the opposition and possibly upset the prospects of new elections this year, informed sources said.

Sees Rippon, Reaffirms Asians' Expulsion Deadline

Uganda, Aug. 15 (Reuters). — British special envoy Rippon had almost 24 hours today with Idi Amin, but the leader said afterward that he had no intention of expelling the Asians from the country.

Mr. Rippon said that he had seen the prime minister and had explained the situation to him. He said that the meeting had been "very helpful" and that he had "reaffirmed" the deadline for the expulsion of the Asians.

British minister, who

is a plane back to London to report to Prime Minister Edward Heath, appeared to be in a "very helpful" mood. He said that the meeting had been "very helpful" and that he had "reaffirmed" the deadline for the expulsion of the Asians.

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had seen the prime minister and had explained the situation to him. He said that the meeting had been "very helpful" and that he had "reaffirmed" the deadline for the expulsion of the Asians.

the 50,000 or so Asians

expulsion are holders of passports. Others are in India, Pakistan and elsewhere.

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FAMILY AFFAIR—Henry Kissinger, who is in Laax, Switzerland, for his parents' golden anniversary, posing with son David (right) and daughter Elizabeth (left). His brother Walter's children stand at center. Man in background is a security guard.

Deficit \$800 Million Less

U.S. 2d-Quarter Balance Improved

By Peter Milius

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP). — The Commerce Department reported today a sharp improvement in the U.S. balance of payments for the second quarter of the year.

The department said that, on a net liquidity basis, the deficit was \$2.3 billion, about \$800 million lower than the \$3.1 billion in the first quarter.

The improvement on an official reserve transactions basis was even sharper, the department said. That deficit was \$881 million in the second quarter, against \$3.3 billion in the first.

The net liquidity balance is a summary of all U.S. foreign transactions. It measures the potential pressure against the value of the dollar abroad.

The official reserve transactions balance represents the dollar holdings of foreign central banks. It reflects the more immediate pressures on the dollar in foreign exchange markets.

Speculative Pressures

The Commerce Department said that the relatively small \$881-million official reserve transactions deficit was "concentrated in late June, when the floating

of the pound sterling was followed by speculative pressures in exchange markets.

It noted that "these pressures and large-scale foreign central bank acquisitions of dollars continued in the early part of the third quarter, before abating."

The improvement in the net

liquidity balance was due in large part, the department said, to a marked decline in acceptance financing with Japan, as the monetary authorities there made dollars available to Japanese banks, which were utilized by the banks and by trading companies to liquidate previous borrowings.

Environmentalists to Appeal

U.S. Judge Lifts Injunction On Trans-Alaska Oil Pipeline

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP). — The Interior Department has met all legal requirements for the issuance of a permit for the Trans-Alaska oil pipeline, U.S. District Court Judge George L. Hart Jr. ruled today.

His decision, given orally from the bench, has the effect of lifting a temporary injunction he imposed in 1970 and of sending the case to the Court of Appeals. And, as Judge Hart said, it probably will go to the Supreme Court.

On the face of it, the decision

allows Interior Secretary Rogers C.B. Morton to grant immediately the permit sought by a consortium of oil companies but an attorney for the government said that this won't happen.

Justice Department attorney Herbert Pitkin said that the permit is in the drafting stage and not ready to be issued.

Alaska, the oil company consortium, also announced that "work will not begin until the legal issues... are resolved by the Court of Appeals."

Environmental Groups

The decision was a setback for environmental groups that have blocked the pipeline for more than two years, but their attorneys were not dismayed and seemed elated to get the case out of Judge Hart's court and on to the Court of Appeals.

Dennis M. Flannery, attorney for the Wilderness Society, Friends of the Earth and the Environmental Defense Fund, said that the ruling "ends us forward with a great sense of optimism."

He said he felt that Judge Hart had taken "a conservative approach" to the legal and environmental issues raised by the case, and that the Court of Appeals would see it differently.

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Kissinger Goes To Saigon, Tho To Hanoi Today

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (WP). — Presidential assistant Henry A. Kissinger flew from Switzerland to Saigon tonight for meetings with President Nguyen Van Thieu and other officials, the White House announced.

Press Secretary Ron Ziegler said that Mr. Kissinger would be in South Vietnam for two days "for a general review of all aspects of the Vietnam problems, including the negotiations in Paris."

Mr. Kissinger met in Paris yesterday with Le Duc Tho, a Hanoi Politburo member, and Xuan Thuy, chief of North Vietnam's delegation at the peace talks.

In Paris, it was announced that Mr. Tho will return to Hanoi tomorrow. He has made frequent trips home for consultations, but observers connected this trip with Mr. Kissinger's and with their latest talks.

Mr. Ziegler did not suggest that any breakthrough might have occurred at the private sessions in Paris. He said that the trip to South Vietnam "has been under consideration for several weeks."

He added that he would not relate Mr. Kissinger's trip "specifically to the meeting" yesterday.

'A Sensitive Period'

"We are in a sensitive period now, and it is not an appropriate time, nor, indeed, would it be worthwhile to speculate or characterize in any way the negotiations that are taking place," he continued.

Mr. Ziegler said Mr. Kissinger would leave Saigon on Friday, but would not say what route he would take to Washington. He did rule out a return to Paris or a stop in Hanoi.

It was learned today that Mr. Kissinger intends to stop briefly in Japan to complete preparations for the Aug. 31 meeting in Hawaii between President Nixon and Premier Kakuei Tanaka of Japan.

Asked if the President will wait until he receives a report from Mr. Kissinger before making his next announcement about troop withdrawals, Mr. Ziegler said no announcement was expected before Mr. Kissinger's return.

But he said that the trip was

not for the specific purpose of determining future troop strength.

"The President's decision in terms of timing of the announcement is not contingent upon Dr. Kissinger's return," Mr. Ziegler said.

Mr. Nixon has announced that U.S. troop strength in South Vietnam will be no more than 38,000 on Sept. 1.

Mr. Kissinger last visited Saigon in July, 1971, shortly before flying secretly to China to arrange for the formal invitation to the President to visit Peking.

Report Killing 21 in Baule

Saigon's Forces Said to Repel Attackers Outside Quang Tri

SAIGON, Aug. 15 (AP). — About 75 Communist soldiers charged a South Vietnamese marine position south of Quang Tri today and were beaten back after almost a quarter of them were killed, field reports said. The marines were said to have killed 21 of the attackers while their losses were put at one man wounded.

The marines are said to be making slow progress through heavy resistance as they close on the Quang Tri Citadel.

B-52 bombers dropped more than 200 tons of explosives on six sites near Quang Tri, the northern provincial capital that fell to the North Vietnamese on May 1.

In the air war, the Viet Cong radio said that North Vietnamese gunners shot down five U.S. fighter-bombers over the North.

Disputed Report

It acknowledged that Navy jets struck at seven targets outside Thanh Hoa yesterday, but denied that there had been any raids inside the port city, where the Hanoi radio said 100 civilians had been killed or injured.

Targets listed by the command included a bridge, fuel depot, anti-aircraft site and a barracks. North Vietnam's press agency said that U.S. aircraft had mounted nearly 100 strikes against the city—80 miles south of Hanoi—heavily damaging a cathedral area, a pharmaceutical workshop, a bakery and a noodle factory.

More fighting was reported in the western area around Saigon and in the Parrot's Beak area of eastern Cambodia, where North Vietnamese forces are re-establishing staging areas for attempts to isolate the South Vietnamese capital.

South Vietnamese forces reported killing 97 of the enemy near Kompong Rau, in Cambodia, and 50 miles west of Saigon. No government casualties were reported.

Cambodian Report

A report from Phnom Penh said Cambodian helicopters reached the beleaguered town of Kompong Trabek today for the first time in more than a week and brought out about 20 wounded soldiers.

The town, 50 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, is cut off, with the enemy holding a five-mile stretch of the highway west. A Cambodian relief column was unable to advance during the day, a spokesman said.

In action near Saigon, B-52s bombed northwest and southwest of the capital. Thirty miles north, the rear headquarters base at Lai Khe was shelled by the Communists for the fifth consecutive day. From this base, the South Vietnamese are directing a long-stalled attempt to open the road northward to An Loc.

'The Chess Match of the Century' Continues in Reykjavik on Two Fronts

American, Russian Agree to a Draw in 14th Game

Icelanders Refuse to Advance Money to Fischer

REYKJAVIK, Aug. 15 (UPI). — Bobby Fischer and Boris Spassky agreed tonight to a draw in the 14th game of their world chess championship, the so-called "match of the century."

Fischer retained a full three-point lead in the match. The score is 8½ to 5½.

Both players completed their 39th and 40th moves within seconds. Then Spassky stretched out his hand and Fischer grabbed it.

The two players had traded blunders midway. After the 27th move experts here said the champion and challenger could "start all over again" after 27 moves.

Fischer erred on the 29th move and grand master Nikolai Krogius, one of Spassky's four seconds, said, "It's terrible. I had seen this move five moves before, and Spassky fell right into the trap."

A record crowd of 1,800 buzzed with excitement and the names "Spassky" and "Fischer" were whispered loudly throughout the hall, corridors and cafeteria.

Fischer opened with his queen's bishop pawn and then made an oral protest over the lighting. He

pulling his bishop back to his bishop four square instead of to his queen four square—on the third side of Spassky's forward knight.

After Spassky's 27th move blunder and an exchange of two pieces on each side in the three succeeding moves, it became increasingly clear that the game was headed for a draw.

Spassky's wife, Larissa, arrived shortly before the game, but remained in the corridor with the four Russian grand masters rather than sit in the hall itself.

Mrs. Spassky arrived in Reykjavik Friday morning but did not attend the resumed 13th game, in which Fischer won a victory from what had seemed an almost certain drawn position.

The large crowd kept arbirer Lothar Schmid busy at the front of the stage trying to keep the crowd quiet. The "Silence" sign in the hall and on the closed-circuit television screen in the cafeteria, where spectators ate hot dogs and drank soft drinks and beer, flashed almost continuously during Fischer's long think over the thirteenth move.

Krogius said the move was "a very bad blunder. Although it's early, it could cost him the game."

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Warning by Kenya

O.H.I. Aug. 15 (Reuters). — In Kenya have been warning that a large-scale action if they are sheltering Asians ousted

Some Soviet to Meet

OW, Aug. 15 (UPI). — The Soviet Union's legislative body will meet in 1973, it was announced today. It will be the first meeting since President Nixon visited Moscow and since military advisers were

from Egypt.

from Egypt.

from Egypt.

form Hearings

rs Vaunts Nixon Policies
efense, Foreign Affairs

By Spencer Rich

AGE, Aug. 15 (WP). — Huge pictures of Nixon shaking hands with Leoni and Leoni shaking hands with Nixon opened the 1972 platform hearings on defense and foreign affairs. The platform of the Democratic Party, which was unveiled at the annual convention in Miami, Fla., last week, was a warm defense of Nixon's defense and foreign policies. The platform of the Democratic Party, which was unveiled at the annual convention in Miami, Fla., last week, was a warm defense of Nixon's defense and foreign policies.

he was kicked off the... the outstanding... world in the cause

shment with the So... symbolized by a... family shaking hands... during his visit to Russia last... has culminated in a... of "concrete agree... angling from coopera... and medicine to the... of naval incidents at... oric breakthrough to...

tion Kills
corn Poll
residency

ILLER, Tenn., Aug. 15 (AP). — Presidential costs have forced the Popcorn Co. to announce the end of its existence. The company, which had been a major force in the presidential election, had been a major force in the presidential election.

overn Snubs Nixon Offer
Foreign Policy Reports

By Carroll Kilpatrick

GTOWN, Aug. 15 (WP). — Sen. McGovern said today that he had rejected a President Nixon offer to briefings on foreign policy. McGovern said he had rejected the offer because he believed it was an attempt to undermine his campaign.

ized in Threat
nb N.Y. Hilton

ORK, Aug. 15 (UPI). — A New York man was yesterday on a charge of blowing up the New York Hilton Hotel. The man, who was identified as a member of the Weather Bureau, was charged with blowing up the hotel.

Assumption Day
lest on Record

Aug. 15 (UPI). — Today's Assumption Day, which is a national holiday in many countries, was celebrated in New York City. The day was marked by a large parade and religious services.



HARD-HAT—Democratic vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver (right) talking to steel worker during a campaign tour through a foundry in Wheeling, W. Va.

'At Least Indirectly' Responsible

McGovern Assails Nixon in Break-In

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, Aug. 15 (AP). — Sen. George McGovern said today that President Nixon was "at least indirectly" responsible for the June 17 break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in Washington. McGovern said that the break-in was a result of the administration's actions.

At a news conference on the first day of a planned four-day Midwest campaign swing, Sen. McGovern referred to "wire-tapping like Mr. Nixon's crew did." He said that the administration was responsible for the break-in and that it was an attempt to steal the election.

He said he believes it is "an open question" whether former Attorney General John Mitchell quit as Mr. Nixon's campaign director because he requested it, as Mr. Mitchell said, or because of the ongoing investigation. McGovern said that he was not a member of the Nixon administration.

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BALENCIAGA
one famous signature
two renowned perfumes
Quadrille
le Dix

three weeks last spring at a General Motors Vega plant. The Democratic presidential nominee spent a full hour shaking hands along Youngstown's Market Street through a crowd estimated at 2,000. Before he left Washington this morning, Sen. McGovern said that he'd interrupt his Midwest tour and return to the Capitol if the Senate scheduled a vote Thursday on a bill to share federal tax revenues with state and local governments.

In Washington, meanwhile, the McGovern campaign staff announced the appointment of Edward G. Sylvester, a former assistant secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, as chief of minority affairs for the campaign. Mr. Sylvester, who is black, will work "at the highest level of the campaign" to coordinate minority affairs, McGovern aides said.

Those who developed the method at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee hope that it will prove applicable to livestock. If so, prize cattle could be stimulated by hormones to mass-produce embryos. These would then be shipped, for example, to developing areas of the world for implantation in local cows. The latter could be of the poorest quality as long as they were healthy enough to raise calves through pregnancy.

Thus, yeast cells have the highest survival rate if cooled at 18 degrees Fahrenheit a minute, whereas red cells from human blood do best when cooled almost instantaneously. Likewise, whereas human sperm cells can be frozen more or less readily, those of bulls are more difficult to freeze and those of rams have so far not been frozen successfully.

Hence in a complex organ, such as a kidney, composed of various types of tissue, it will be a challenge to devise a freezing method compatible with them all. Current developments in this field were discussed in a recent interview by Dr. Peter Mazur of Oak Ridge. He, with Dr. David G. Whittingham and Dr. S.P.

level of the campaign" to coordinate minority affairs, McGovern aides said. Meanwhile, campaigning in Los Angeles, vice-presidential candidate Sargent Shriver said that it should not have been news to anyone that President Nixon passed up a chance in 1969 to settle the Vietnam war, a charge that has brought strong denials from the Nixon administration. "All I did was repeat what very, very many people know," Mr. Shriver said. "What I said was not news—except apparently for Bill Rogers. I'm sorry he doesn't read the newspapers."

Secretary of State William P. Rogers has said that the administration knew of no peace signal and said that Mr. Shriver's assertion was a "political fantasy."

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT). — A technique has been developed for mass-producing mouse embryos, deep-freezing them for long-term storage, and then, at some later time, implanting them in foster mothers for gestation and birth. Those who developed the method at Oak Ridge National Laboratory in Tennessee hope that it will prove applicable to livestock. If so, prize cattle could be stimulated by hormones to mass-produce embryos.

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Hint at Filibuster Starts Exchange
Jackson, Fulbright Clash on SALT

By John W. Finney

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT). — Sen. J. William Fulbright, D., Ark., and Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., traded charges of arrogance yesterday as Senate consideration of the offensive-weapons agreement with the Soviet Union increasingly became caught up in a struggle between the two Democrats.

Sen. Fulbright accused Sen. Jackson of arrogance for refusing to permit a vote on the five-year arms-control agreement except on his terms. Sen. Jackson, in turn, accused Sen. Fulbright of arrogance for suggesting that he was filibustering.

The Senate concluded its second day of debate of the interim agreement with no vote in sight. Sen. Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., the majority leader, suggested that Senate approval may have to be put off until Congress returns in September after a recess for the Republican National Convention. The agreement, which imposed a five-year freeze on the number of offensive strategic missiles possessed by the Soviet Union and the United States, must be approved by both the House and Senate.

The House is expected to approve the agreement tomorrow. But, in the Senate, an unexpected controversy has developed over a Jackson resolution calling for equality in intercontinental strategic forces in any future treaty on offensive weapons. The resolution is supported by the White House and opposed by Sen. Fulbright and most members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

At one point last Friday, agreement was almost reached for votes yesterday on the Jackson resolution and several other amendments. But the negotiations collapsed when Sen. Jackson insisted that the final action on his resolution—a condition Sen. Fulbright refused to accept on the grounds that it would prevent amendments to change the resolution.

As Sen. Jackson held the floor for the second day, some of the most colorful language spilled out in an unusually acerbic way in a Senate normally given to courteous circumlocutions. Noting that Sen. Jackson was "reading at about one-tenth his normal speed," Sen. Fulbright said that he obviously was filibustering and seeking to delay a vote.

"What the senator from Washington is saying is: unless we give in completely to an agreement on his terms, he will make no

agreement and will allow no vote," Sen. Fulbright said. "That kind of arrogance," he said, "is not acceptable." "That is ridiculous," Sen. Jackson replied.

Sarcastic Laugh
As Sen. Jackson protested that "I have never been involved in filibusters," Sen. Fulbright, seated three desks away, laughed sarcastically.

2 Men Slain
By Error as
N.Y. Mafiosi

By Emanuel Perlmutter

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT). — Two businessmen shot to death Friday night in an upper East Side restaurant were apparently gunned down by a hired killer who mistook them for members of the Mafia family of Joseph Colombo. Two male companions were wounded. This version of the shooting in the Neapolitan Noodle Restaurant on East 79th Street was given yesterday by Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy. Mr. Murphy said that the four victims were standing at a place at the bar that had been vacated a few minutes earlier by the four Mafia members. He said that the four mobsters had retired to a table in the rear of the restaurant and were sitting there when the businessmen were shot.

Warfare Continues
He said that the shootings were undoubtedly a continuation of the gang warfare between the Mafia families of Joseph Colombo Sr. and the late Joseph (Crazy Joe) Gallo, who was slain earlier this year in a Little Italy restaurant in Manhattan. The Gallo slaying is believed to have been a retaliation for the critical wounding of Colombo last year in Columbus Circle.

The four victims of the mistaken shooting were all meat wholesalers. Police said that they had no connection with organized crime. The two men killed were Sheldon Epstein, 40, of New Rochelle, N.Y., and Max Teich, 48, of Woodmere, N.Y. Wounded, and recovering, were Leon Schneider, 48, of East Meadow, N.Y., and Jack Form, 55, of Brooklyn. Mr. Murphy said that the gunman's targets were Alphonse (Little Al) Persico; his nephew Alphonse Persico; Jerry Langella, and a fourth man he did not identify.

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Political Diplomacy

It is customary in the United States every four years, to hitch diplomacy to the chariot of some aspirant or incumbent candidate for the presidency. Most sophisticated foreigners are aware of this and make discounts accordingly, for acts and words that are clearly politically inspired. Nevertheless, it is a dangerous game, and one that has to be played with greater caution than Gov. Rockefeller displayed in Israel or former Attorney General Ramsey Clark showed in Hanoi.

Both of these gentlemen were more cautious before American press conferences on their return to the United States than when abroad—which is just the reverse of the way they should have spoken. Mr. Rockefeller stated flatly in Tel Aviv that President Nixon had discussed in Moscow the plight of Soviet Jews "and he secured an agreement at that conference" which permitted the emigration of some 35,000 Soviet Jews to Israel this year. In New York the governor said that he did not intend to convey the idea that there had been a formal agreement, only "a meeting of the minds." The White House, while applauding the increase in the number of Soviet Jews permitted to leave the U.S.S.R., denied that there had been any deal.

Mr. Rockefeller has long had close association with the State Department. He should have been aware that such remarks as he made in Israel can cause more embarrassment to his government than the political dividends at home might justify. In any case, protocol demands that such matters be stated on the joint authority of the two governments principally involved: If there was such an agreement, and the governor simply "leaked" it to the press, he has gone a long way toward justifying the contentions of the defense in the Pentagon papers case.

For Mr. Clark it can be argued that he passed through the Department of Justice with remarkably little impairment of his fundamental idealism. He says now that he had not accepted an invitation to speak on the Hanoi radio, but that some of his statements to journalists there might have been broadcast. That many who agree with Mr. Clark's position on the bombing of North Vietnam believe that he chose the wrong place and the wrong circumstances to have them made public does not seem to occur to him.

Moreover, as a former attorney general, Mr. Clark should be aware that, as a private citizen, he does not have as he claims a statutory right to go to North Vietnam to do what he could to try to bring peace and to gain the release of prisoners. To be sure, that statutory provision is so vague, and has been violated so often, that it is hardly likely to be invoked. But it exists, and to bring proposals from North Vietnam's deputy premier and minister of foreign affairs, while both secret and official negotiations are under way in Paris, would seem to come within its scope.

Gov. Rockefeller's indiscretion coincides with what is generally taken to be a strong Republican effort to win the Jewish vote. Mr. Clark, with wonderful naïveté, attempted no concealment of his purposes; he quoted a Hanoi editor as saying that "if there were a change of administration," the American prisoners of war would be released on inauguration day—Jan. 20, 1973. This is as blatant a bit of blackmail as has appeared in an American election campaign. It is to be hoped that the remainder of the contest will be conducted by both sides on a plane that takes greater cognizance of the real American position in the world, and devotes less energy to the exploitation of that position for votes.

Nixon's Economic Policy

A year ago, President Nixon went on national television to proclaim his new economic policy. His announcement was a shocker—a surprise attack on three fronts at once with weapons hardly anyone expected a Republican administration to use. The assault on inflation involved an immediate 90-day freeze on wages and prices, to be followed by an elaborate and comprehensive system of wage and price controls. The attack on unemployment called for tax cuts and deficit spending to knock the economy out of its lethargy. The battle to improve the balance of international payments involved halting the convertibility of dollars to gold and imposing a temporary import surcharge in hopes of forcing a currency realignment more favorable to the United States and creating a more flexible international monetary system.

The economic situation a year ago was bleak and discouraging. The unemployment rate, which had been about 3.3 percent when President Nixon took office, had climbed to over 6 percent. Consumer prices were climbing about 6 percent a year and showing only slight signs of slowing down. To top it off, balance of payments deficits kept piling up at record levels, and foreigners, increasingly reluctant to hold large amounts of dollars, were asking for gold. America's hitherto comforting gold reserves were beginning to look a bit puny.

As the economy creaked along through the first half of 1971, the administration seemed paralyzed by its own inflexible ideology. The President and his advisers professed shock at the very idea of devaluing the dollar and vociferously opposed all suggestions for controls on prices and wages—even the promulgation of wage-price "guidelines." They were sure that holding down government spending would cool off the economy and slow the price rise. When the policy failed and only unemployment resulted, they seemed to have no fall-back position. They blamed the unemployment on the devaluation of the dollar or on the fact that it was serious and insisted things would get better.

Compared with what might have happened had the President not finally acted last August 15 (and this is the comparison he clearly wants us to draw) the new economic policy is a success. Indeed on the international scene he could not have let things slide much longer. The dollar was overvalued and its use as the world's main international money put the United States in

an untenable position. Suspending gold payments was a good way of communicating that the United States was serious about setting up a new system and the import surcharge may even have been necessary to get the interim currency realignment negotiated at the Smithsonian meeting in December. The tough talk, and Mr. Connally's bluster which accompanied these moves, did do serious damage to our relations with Japan and Europe, however, and delayed rather than hastened the process of constructing a new monetary system.

On the domestic scene things are clearly better than they would have been if the old game plan had been followed. Prices subject to controls are not rising as fast as they were, although food prices remain a problem. It is true that the rate of increase in consumer prices was slackening even before the controls, but that does not prove the controls were unnecessary. The existence of controls has undoubtedly allowed the government to stimulate economic activity without reescalating the inflation. And the stimulation has worked. All the domestic economy's vital signs have turned in a healthy direction since first of the year, profits are soaring and even the stubborn unemployment rate has finally inched down from 6.0 to 5.5 percent.

But one can commend the captain for the decisive way in which he refloated his ship without handing him a Medal of Honor for running it aground in the first place. If the President and his advisers had recognized sooner that they were off course—that inflation was not yielding, while unemployment was mounting—such drastic salvage operations would not have been necessary.

Even starting from where the President found himself a year ago, we do not view the new economic policy as an unmitigated success.

We also believe Mr. Nixon relied far too heavily on tax relief to business as a way of stimulating the economy. Increased spending or temporary tax relief for consumers would have stimulated the economy in a more equitable way. Better still, the deliberately created recession of 1970-71 could have been avoided. At best, then, it can be said that Mr. Nixon recognized his own mistakes before the vessel was totally wrecked and took bold, if and so far only partially successful, actions to get it back on course.

THE WASHINGTON POST.



Prison Purifies the Soul

By C. L. Sulzberger

BELGRADE—The most famous Marxist heretic within this heretically Marxist land is Milovan Djilas, once number two in the hierarchy, who staged an ideological revolt against the party not long after Tito himself had staged an ideological revolt against Stalin and his monolithic brand of Communism.

Following Stalin's death, Tito devised a makeshift settlement with Moscow that is more truce than accord. But Djilas has never made up with Tito and his own heresy, while not attracting avowed recruits as did Titoism in Eastern Europe, has proceeded to logical conclusions.

"Ideologies are dead," he said, "and religion is in a crisis. Ideology is only a pseudo-religion. It is good for a fighting sect in time of war or revolution, not for people as a whole. Ideology must be totalitarian to carry conviction, whereas religion should never be totalitarian."

"But humanity can never live without religion—including philosophy as a form of religion. I am not a religious man, but that itself is a form of religion. I don't believe in God. But I believe in conscious human improvement. I believe we are a part of this great cosmos in which we live."

Djilas, a slight man with a quizzical, intelligent face, marked by sadness in regard to his country since he was born to a poor family in Montenegro. He saw his first railway train in 1929 when he rode here to attend a university, was imprisoned from 1933 to 1936 as a Communist by the pre-war monarchy, and then helped organize the underground party.

Partisan Leader

During World War II he was an exceptionally brave Partisan leader. He became a favorite of Stalin and one of Tito's intimates until, eventually, he decided the Marxist system was unjust. He was twice imprisoned by his former comrades, from 1956 to 1961 and again from 1963 to 1966. Theoretically he is now free, but there are limitations. He is refused a passport to travel abroad and none of his remarkable writings can be published here.

I asked Djilas what prison does to a man. He said: "It is good, but not for too long, if one is both a fighter and a seeker. Isolation helps one to analyze and correct his opinions. Prison is a unique place in which a strong, healthy man, able to resist, can discover his own capabilities."

"Under the monarchy, I was beaten by the police. After the war, prison life was easier. But when I went to prison after the war, the first term came as a special shock because my own comrades arrested me. I was still emotionally connected with them."

"What I feared most was that they might cause me to change my opinions with special injections. Of course this was a form of mania."

"My second postwar term changed me radically. I became peaceful and quiet. Soon I felt that I could continue in prison, if necessary, until the end of my life, something like a medieval monk. In the monarchy's prison, I had finished my education as a Communist, both through books and in discussions with prisoners. I became a dedicated fighter. During my first postwar term I deepened my opinions on mankind and destiny."

"On the whole, prison made me more courageous. I don't know why. I feel now that my existence in the world is completely mine, more than when I was a committed Communist. Now I am a more integral man. Now I live in my own world, and I am happier than I ever was before, even when I was in power."

More Sincere Now

"Prison purified me. I am more sincere and open. I may be occasionally now, but if I do I recognize and acknowledge the fact that I am sinful and not perfect. But 20 years ago

I would have sinned and not admitted it even to myself."

"Now I have certain very specific principles. I want good laws enacted and the privacy of every individual's life guaranteed. My principles nowadays are very precise. We are still far, far from all the necessary freedoms and it will take a long time to achieve them."

Prison is a cruel philosophical school, but if one is tough and determined enough to survive and of a Socratic nature, its purgative influence is immense. The first time, Djilas was locked up as a resolute Communist. The last time he emerged he was pure of heart.

Up-Tight Republicans

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—When it comes to blowing big leads by up-tight campaigning, Richard Nixon holds the title deeds. So this year he is trying to stay above the battle, making it seem that the fellow in the White House seeking re-election is not old pol Nixon but some ethereal being, preordained for the job, who might more appropriately be called Richard M. President.

But somehow Mr. Nixon has imparted his tension and self-doubt to the men around him. In the opening exchanges of the campaign, the Republicans have shown as a group the same up-tight campaigning style which used to distinguish Mr. Nixon's solo efforts.

A nice case in point is the treatment of former Attorney General Ramsey Clark in the wake of his two-week visit to Hanoi. Mr. Clark allowed himself to be used by the Hanoi radio in a way that others of us who have visited North Vietnam avoided. He is subject to legitimate criticism for poor judgment in this and other matters.

But the Nixon administration was not content to point out the facts and let the workings of American public opinion do the rest. Instead, two big guns were wheeled up—campaign manager Clark MacGregor and former Attorney General John Mitchell. Mr. MacGregor said that Mr. Clark had "broadcast enemy propaganda to American servicemen." Mr. Mitchell called Mr. Clark's behavior "outrageous" and by some wild stretch managed to connect it up with a comment made by Sen. George McGovern last year to the effect that Ramsey Clark or "someone along that line" should succeed J. Edgar Hoover as head of the FBI. Mr. Mitchell then called on Sen. McGovern to repudiate Mr. Clark.

Sen. McGovern saw the opening and moved right in. During an appearance on a television program, he said the charge against Mr. Clark was an ex-

ample of Mr. Nixon's "taking the low road by remote control." Thus in one quick thrust the Democratic nominee went off the defensive and onto the offensive. He put Mr. Nixon and his not-so-private record as a campaigner front and center.

Another case in point is the administration's response to Sen. Shriver's challenge to Vietnam. In opening his campaign as the Democratic vice-presidential nominee, Mr. Shriver claimed that he quit as ambassador to Paris back in January, 1970, because he was unhappy with the President's failure to bring the Paris peace talks to a successful conclusion. According to Mr. Shriver, "Nixon had peace handed to him literally in his lap. He blew it."

Mr. Shriver's dubious claim about the motives for his resignation should have been brushed off as the buzz of a pesky gnat. It was the buzz of a pesky gnat. It would have sufficed to surface Shriver's letter of resignation with its warm tones and the statement that there had been accomplished the "beginnings of peace." The media could have done the rest, since many journalists who had visited Shriver in Paris had been far more impressed with the fervor of his ambition than with the delusion of his conscience about the war.

Another Big Gun

Instead the administration unleashed another big gun—Secretary of State William Rogers. He launched a blanket attack on the Shriver claims as "bunk... a fabrication... just political fantasy." That indiscriminate retort brought a heavyweight in on Mr. Shriver's side.

Ambassador W. Averell Harriman had previously refused to work for the McGovern-Shriver ticket. But he all along believed—and repeatedly said—that he had brought the Paris negotiations to the verge of settlement in October and November, 1968.

Feeling that his efforts had been disparaged by Secretary Rogers, Ambassador Harriman weighed in with an accounting of his last weeks at the Paris peace conference. The upshot was to deepen what had been a trivial affair and build new unity among the Democrats.

The hearing of all this, on the vote in November, is hard to read. But it is clear that the strategy of keeping Mr. Nixon above the battle is not so easy to implement. Mr. Nixon presses so hard that those around him also develop the qualities that have repeatedly brought the Democrats together against him in the past.

100 Years as Outcasts

East Africa's Asian

By Stanley Meisler

NAIROBI—David Livingstone may have been a gentle missionary, but he had no kinder words for the Asians of East Africa a century ago than does Idi Amin, the rough soldier who is expelling them from Uganda. The British Indian subjects who were not hurt a flea are really by their money, arms, ammunition and goods in the hands of their Arab agents really the worst cannibals in all Africa.

The Livingstone letter is hardly unique. The Asians, as the immigrants from old British India are called, have been the object of scorn and denigration and jealousy in East Africa for more than a hundred years. President Amin's decision to expel most of them from Uganda in three months is only the most blatant and brutal of a long series of discriminatory acts.

The history of the Asians in East Africa is a strange story of privilege and insecurity. In the early 19th century, the British encouraged Indian merchants to set up shop on Zanzibar and the nearby coast. The Indians were British subjects. In the era of imperialism, the British could use British Indian commerce as an excuse for British political influence. The Indian traders helped ease the way to British rule.

Controlled Trade

By 1860, 5,000 British Indians, who were known as Banyans or Hindis, lived on Zanzibar and in the coastal dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. They controlled almost all foreign trade, even acting as agents for the British and American merchant firms. Indian traders soon became the bankers of Zanzibar. Many Arab and Swahili plantations were mortgaged to them. The Indian rupee replaced the Maria Theresa dollar as the main currency.

The Indian merchants aroused the usual scorn and enmity for moneylenders. It was this feeling about moneylenders that powered Livingstone's attack on them.

Livingstone's criticism led to the appointment of a British agent in 1875 to study the slave trade in East Africa. Sir Bartle Frere, the head of the mission, reached a different conclusion than Livingstone and attributed the trade mostly to Arabs and Swahilis. Sir Bartle said that the Indians were not directly implicated but did take part in "aiding, abetting and concealing it."

The British decision in 1885 to build the Uganda railroad from Mombasa on the coast to Lake Victoria drew the Asians into the interior of East Africa for the first time. The British imported more than 32,000 Indian coolies to build the railroad. Many Africans, including President Amin, seem to believe that the present Asian population of East Africa descends mainly from these railroad workers. But actually, 26,000 coolies returned to India, while 8,000 died. Only 7,000 remained in East Africa. But the railroad and the coolies who stayed behind did attract many thousands of other Indians who set up little shops or dukas along the rail line. Sir Harry Johnston, Britain's special commissioner in Uganda at the turn of the century, thought that East Africa might become the "America of the Hindu."

White Settlers

But white settlers prevented that. The rich highlands of Kenya attracted white settlers. And the white settlers made sure that the Asians took no higher than second place in the social hierarchy of East Africa.

The whites looked on the Indians as a threat. They prohibited Asians from farming in Kenya and segregated them in education and social activities. In addition, the whites, both in public and private, mounted a campaign of calumny against the Asians, accusing them of sharp business practices and exclusiveness. These accusations are repeated often these days by the new African leaders.

The whites tried to stem Asian immigration to East Africa. But as British subjects, the Indians had the right to move freely through the British empire. Immigrants came to East Africa in a steady flow, mainly from Gujarat and the Punjab.

The Asian population of East Africa increased from 50,000 in 1921 to 200,000 in 1948, and to 350,000 in the early 1960s, when the East African countries became independent.

At first, the Asians were mainly dukawallas, or shopkeepers, and funds, or agents. But, during the earlier period, they also began to fill the middle-level ranks of

government, serving as clerks, cashiers, police typists. Later, with wealth, the Asians became the professionals of the law and the investors in industry.

At independence, it had great economic East Africa, controlling and making up the middle class. But the political power.

The Africans didn't like the Asians' political against the whites did the new African leaders. Nor was there any vast gratitude for the political leaders who with the African nation the decade of pressure pendence.

The Africans were pressed that most Ash down on them; that aloof from the struggle pendence; that most keepers, had seemed them; that most the Africans were pressed. The Asians became foreign minority in the nor in the hands of the masses.

But the Asians on East Africa according to the 1962 percent of Kenya's had been born, kept percent had been other countries of Eight percent, while where, had lived in more than 25 years three out of every, in Kenya that year been born in East Africa lived there long ago sider it home.

At independence Uganda and Tanzania consider citizenship who had been born at least one parent well. Most of the a constitutional right ship if they register within two years. Most did not reg claim of their future countries, they ches ed like the security passport British protected, had a right to this

Many Hesitate

Of those that did thousands hesitate last few weeks before line. This delay African governments the constitutional Africans have reing these last-minute As a result, these 30,000 Asians in Ea consider citizenship but are not recog by the African go addition, the Uganda ment has decided no registered citizens also renounced thei sanship in a form Few did this, for it of the original rule. During the late 1 African government pressure on the Asians to give up Africans. This was an elaborate system mits and trading nomitizens had in When the governm Asian worker or s give up his job an government, simply permit or license as

When the Kenya, it triggered Asians with British citizenship. This led British government growing hostility toward black grants from the UN In 1968, the British that, in effect, made British passports to class citizens in the The legislation right of British British faculty decided that it was more than 3,000 new for British Asia's East Africa.

Initial Cooperation

The East African went along with the lation at first, but more Asians that take in. The from the African. It ing their largely 200 miles and partly the of antagonism, the largest aid donor and vestor.

Gen. Amin's huge gentlemen's agreement to persuade most Africa, citizen of 98 must make plans countries. Many distinction made by ernments between noncitizens in a

Once all the many Asians began to menis will begin the between citizens of the and citizens of Asia

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

PARIS—Prince Henri d'Orleans met the Count of Turin in single combat yesterday morning. The Prince was wounded twice: once slightly on the right side of the chest, and once more seriously in the lower right of the abdomen. It is not thought that Prince Henri's injuries are grave enough to give cause for any anxiety. At six o'clock a bulletin was issued by his doctors saying that he had passed a good day and that no complications had arisen. The encounter took place at five o'clock in the morning, at the Bois des Marechaux.

Fifty Years Ago

BERLIN—The downward rush of the mark towards worthlessness was renewed today with greater speed than has hitherto been recorded. Panic seized traders on the Bourse immediately at the start, speculators seizing the opportunity to make trading as confused as possible. The dollar topped 1,000 for the first time in history, the closing quotation being 1,038.041 marks. The previous highest was 885, on August 6, German nationals are buying not only dollars, but any stable European currency.

Obituaries

Levant, 65, Pianist, Wit
ed for His Biting Remarks

JAY HILLS, Calif., Aug. 15 (AP).—Oscar Levant, 65, a pianist famous for his acid wit, died in his home here today of a heart attack.

Levant had a long history of trouble. His wife of 33 years, actress dancer June Allyson, died in 1961. He used for the last decade, at had lived in constant death for more than 30 years. He had admitted alcoholism on his fear of drugs, psychiatric treatment and

Levant, a pianist, was an Academy Award winner for his work on the movie "The Apartment" in 1960. He was a panelist on the radio show "The Levant Show" for 15 years. He was considered the foremost interpreter of the music of the late Beethoven, a friend. For years he was the soloist at the Hollywood Bowl. He played "Rhapsody in Blue" in 1947 and "Piano Concerto in F" in 1950.

Levant was probably best known as a pianist. He was described by Judy Garland as "a vibrato in search of a piano." He had been in Hollywood so long that he could remember Doris Day, noted for her movie roles, before she was famous. He also turned his wit on his wife. Once, he said, he was in an interview show on a television station. He once said: "I've been in four hospitals in six years. I've had insulin therapy, electroshock and psychotherapy. One day I'm going to do this in a white tie and

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that he worked with the Institute of Physical Energy. The obituary, signed by a "group of comrades," said his "breadth of knowledge and ability to penetrate into the unknown made possible the enrichment of atomic science and technology."

His honors included a Lenin Prize in 1950 and three Orders of Lenin, the Soviet Union's highest award.

Filipinos Need Foreign Aid
To Repair Flood Damage

By Tillman Durdin

MANILA, Aug. 15 (UPI).—The visible evidence and preliminary calculations make it clear that the damage caused by the floods in central Luzon has been enormous. The cost of relief and rehabilitation will likely be so huge and the resources needed to be mobilized so great that the Philippines will have to look to large-scale outside help.

Most of the rice crop of central Luzon, the largest rice-producing area of the Philippines, has been lost. "There is still time to plant

and harvest another crop by the end of the year, but the floods have covered much of the formerly rich soil of the central lowlands with sand."

Rice Deficit Before the floods, the Philippines was already facing a rice deficit of 200,000 tons for which foreign sources of supply had not been found. "This deficit has been increased to at least 500,000 tons. Corn, sugar cane and other crops have also been destroyed. Pigs, chickens, ducks and cattle have been drowned and homes and other buildings have been shattered."

The National Disaster Control Center has estimated that repairing roads and installations in the area will cost \$200 million. The cost of repairing roads and bridges alone is put at more than \$100 million.

Restoring the flood control system will take more than \$65 million and additional tens of millions will be needed for schools, irrigation works, the railroads, waterworks, telecommunications, power transmission lines, port works and seawalls, airports and public buildings.

These figures are based on the cost of not only restoring but improving facilities so that future floods will not be so damaging.

So far, the United States has done more than any other foreign country to help, providing \$2.4 million in emergency relief through the first week in August. For longer-range aid President Nixon has announced that \$30 million will be provided in the form of 100,000 tons of rice and a grant of \$5 million for early-stage repair work.

Would-Be Torero Caught in Spain
Jet Extortion Bid

MADRID, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Police today held an 18-year-old youth for having tried to extort 20 million pesetas (\$12,000) from Iberia Air Lines by threatening to blow up a jet winging its way across the Atlantic with 300 persons aboard.

According to the news agency Europa Press, the youth told police he devised the extortion scheme so he could get money to finance a bullfighting career.

"I want to be a torero—that's why I did it," the newspaper Puclo quoted him as saying. Aspiring bullfighters are usually financed by promoters or wealthy patrons.

Spanish police and aviation authorities refused to comment on press reports saying that the youth telephoned the threat to Iberia shortly after takeoff of a Boeing-747 jumbo jet for the Canary Islands and Caracas.

According to the reports, the caller said he had placed a bomb aboard the airplane and that it would explode unless the ransom was immediately dropped from a car at a specific point along the Madrid-Barcelona highway.

Police ringed the spot and caught the youth, who has been identified in press reports by his initials, J. T. The reports said J. T. admitted having been the author of the threat, but said that he never placed a bomb in the plane. The reports said the plane landed safely in Caracas.

19 Medical Men In Turin Linked To Missing Funds

TURIN, Aug. 15 (UPI).—An investigating magistrate has recommended that 19 persons, all prominent Turin medical men, go on trial on charges connected with \$2.56 million in funds missing from the University of Turin Hospital.

One of the 19 men is dean of the university's medical school, Magistrate Romano Pettenati said in a 685-page report that evidence indicated that the men 14 of whom are hospital directors, failed to deposit money paid by patients and government health agencies.

One defendant, Giulio Cesare Dogliotti, director of the medical clinic, was charged with failure to account for \$932,120 from 1964 to 1970.

Bernardo Rocca, a former director of the clinic's dental unit, was accused of failing to report income totaling \$708,640.

More Italian Reds

ROME, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—Italy's Communist party, the biggest in the Western world, now has 1,546,640 card-carrying members, 61,319 more than last year, according to the party newspaper L'Unita.



Oscar Levant, a 1958 photograph.

Blast Wrecks Tennis Club
In Belfast; No One Injured

BELFAST, Aug. 15 (AP).—Three gunmen forced their way into Northern Ireland's top tennis club today and left a 50-pound bomb in a shopping bag under the staircase. The blast wrecked the wood and brick building, but caused no casualties.

Police said that the terrorists held the groundmen at gunpoint while they placed the explosive inside the Belfast Boat Club, which takes its name from its site on the River Lagan. It is the most prestigious tennis club in Northern Ireland, with Catholics and Protestants as members.

The bombers gave a 15-minute warning to clear the building before the blast, police added. A club spokesman said the remainder of the building would be pulled down.

Armed men raided a post office in Dungannon, escaping with an undisclosed amount of cash. Elsewhere, the province was relatively quiet.

Reject Authority Three Protestants charged here with armed robbery refused today to recognize the authority of the recorder's court hearing the case.

Suspected Catholic members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army have often refused to recognize the authority of the British courts. But longtime observers here said this was the first time that Protestants had taken the same attitude.

The men are members of the Ulster Volunteer Force, the Protestant counterpart of the IRA. They refused to recognize the British court on grounds that "it is an instrument of an illegal and undemocratic regime," a reference to the British takeover last March of direct rule in Northern Ireland and suspension of the Protestant-run local parliament. The men

Pravda Reports Gains in Battle Against Fires

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (AP).—Pravda reported progress today in the three-week battle against fires in timbered forests and smoldering peat beds near Moscow.

The Communist party newspaper, reporting for the first time the fires that had sent clouds of smoke over the Soviet capital, said 70 separate fires had been extinguished in the past several days.

"On maps of the districts, red circles are being crossed out one after the other," the paper reported in a long article praising the fire fighters.

Like other Soviet newspapers that have previously reported on the fire, Pravda said nothing about damage or casualties.

For several days Moscow has been free of the irritating smoke that earlier hung over the city. But this is a result of a change of wind rather than an indication that the fires have been extinguished.

Pravda reported that air in the capital is tested three times a day at 25 different testing points. It is feared that the carbon monoxide in the air had increased during the smoky days. It never became a health hazard.

Waldheim Ends China Visit, Plans Cairo Stopover

PEKING, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—United Nations Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim left Peking for Shanghai today on his way to Austria after a five-day visit.

Earlier, Mr. Waldheim had discussions with Chinese officials headed by Premier Zhou En-lai. After vacationing in Austria, Mr. Waldheim will go to Yugoslavia on Aug. 31 on an official visit.

Stopover in Cairo CAIRO, Aug. 15 (UPI).—Secretary-General Waldheim will make a stopover at Cairo airport early tomorrow on his way to Austria from Shanghai, the Middle East News Agency said today.

The agency did not say whether any government official would meet with the secretary-general.

2 Germans to Open Formal Treaty Talks

EAST BERLIN, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—After months of "unofficial" negotiations, East and West German officials meet here tomorrow for the first round of formal talks on a general treaty to normalize relations between the two countries.

The main problem is Bonn's refusal to grant East Germany full diplomatic recognition, which it fears would exclude forever any possibility of German reunification.

East European sources think that the negotiators will try to sidestep this and other thorny questions while concentrating on practical issues, such as increasing contacts between Germans living in the border areas.

were remanded in custody for another court hearing next week.

William Whitelaw, Britain's administrator in Northern Ireland, is trying to arrange talks toward a political settlement. But three of the seven political parties invited to the talks next month have already announced plans to boycott them.

Sticking points are whether the IRA should attend the talks and whether internment of IRA suspects should end first.

Leaders of the Unionist party, the major Protestant force, have hinted they too may withdraw from the talks.

Soviet Jew Is Critical of Visa Policy

MOSCOW, Aug. 15 (Reuters).—A prominent Soviet Jew warned here today that Jewish scientists in this country were in danger of becoming 20th-century slaves.

Prof. Benjamin Levich, 55, and nine other Jewish scientists called an informal press conference to protest against the Soviet authorities' refusal to grant them and other Jews permission to emigrate to Israel.

He said: "Jews wishing to leave are being divided according to their educational and intellectual level."

The higher this level is, the tougher it becomes for them to leave, he said, adding that scientists and skilled specialists now never get exit visas.

"Recognition of the special value of such persons and outright violation of the civil rights of such persons may possibly create a new category—the slave of the 20th century," he added.

The brains of people as well as their hands are their personal property," Prof. Levich told Western correspondents.

Refused Visa

Prof. Levich, a leading Soviet electrochemist, has been demoted from his post as head of department in his field at Moscow University since applying to emigrate. He has also been refused a visa.

A corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, he is the most celebrated Soviet Jew yet to seek emigration papers. His 24-year-old son Yevgeni, an astrophysicist who gained the high Soviet academic title of doctor of sciences at the record age of 21, was also present today.

He said that since applying unsuccessfully to emigrate, he had been ordered by the military authorities to report for two years' military service, although scientists of his rank were usually exempt from the draft.

His father told journalists that things had got tougher for would-be emigrants since last May. He said that since then there had been a series of trials against Jews, coinciding with the arrest of other Soviet citizens wishing to reform their society and with the trials of liberal intellectuals in Czechoslovakia.

He said the use of sudden military draft as a means of punishment was now more frequent, and Jews fired from their jobs were in danger of being charged with "parasitism"—a punishable offense.

Curfew Lifted In Gaza Towns

TEL AVIV, Aug. 15 (AP).—The Israeli military command today lifted the night curfew from all urban areas in the occupied Gaza Strip, an army spokesman announced.

It was believed to be the first time the towns and villages of the refugee-packed strip were without a curfew since the 1967 Mideast war.

The 10 p.m. to 3 a.m. curfew is to remain in force in the countryside, along the sea and along the former demarcation lines, the spokesman said.

The curfew was lifted following a marked drop of terrorist activity in the strip.

Two Guerrillas Jailed By Courts in Israel

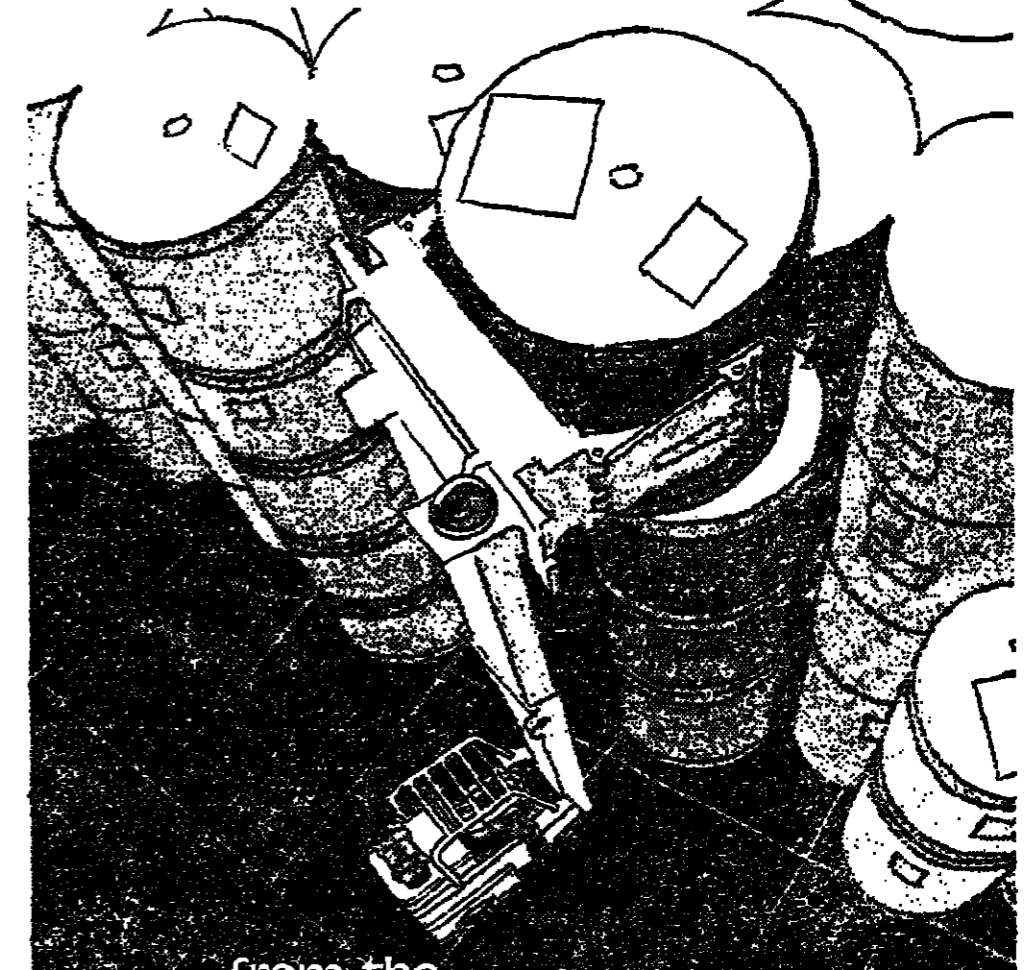
GAZA, Aug. 15 (AP).—Israeli military courts convicted two Arab guerrillas today of the murder of four Gaza Strip residents.

Hassan Salih Sabu, 28, was given life imprisonment for killing two refugees in Ashdod camp near Gaza and throwing grenades at an Israeli patrol.

In another court, Riad Salah Jaber el-Hul, 18, was sentenced to 20 years for killing two Gaza Arabs.

Floods in Mexico

NAVOJOA, Sonora, Mexico, Aug. 15 (AP).—Vast areas of southern Sonora state were flooded yesterday from 73 hours of severe thunderstorms. Newspapers in Hermosillo, the capital, estimated that 5,000 persons were homeless. The area's cotton crop was reported lost, putting an estimated 35,000 cotton pickers out of work.



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Munich Reacts to N.Y. Ballet

By David Stevens

MUNICH, Aug. 15.—The New York City Ballet ended its four-day visit to Munich last night with a program of four of George Balanchine's ballets and to the accompaniment of mixed, but predominantly negative, critical reaction to the company after its first two programs on Friday and Saturday.

Of the three ballets presented in the first two programs, only Jerome Robbins' "Goldberg Variations" met with general approval in the reviews published in the West German newspapers.

Balanchine's "Jewels" received mixed notices, but was generally found lacking in luster. While the Balanchine-Robbins collaboration on "Firebird" was strongly criticized.

In Münchener Merkur, Helmut Schmidt-Garre wrote that Robbins, in his choreography of the Bach variations, "has, in an admirable way, found a common denominator for old ballet and the modern movement, historical material and a breath of youthful nonchalance that distinguishes America at its best."

K. H. Ruppel, in the Süddeutsche Zeitung, said that Robbins had found new movement for Bach's "enormous contrapuntal vitality" that combined "lightness, grace and humor."

But Jochen Schmidt, in an overwhelmingly negative report in the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung, declared that Robbins had created "an extremely conservative, not to say reactionary, ballet" that seeks to "dream its way out of the miserable environment of 1971 into the peaceful idyll of the past."

Schmidt, however, praised parts of the ballet and some of the dancers, particularly Gelsey Kirkland and John Clifford, two of the younger members of the company.

Of "Jewels," Balanchine's full evening ballet in three parts to music by Fauré, Stravinsky and Tchaikovsky, the critics had mixed feelings. Schmidt-Garre said that "at first one is delighted,



From left, Robert Weiss, Gelsey Kirkland, John Clifford in "Goldberg Variations."

but the longer the performance lasts, the more one is disenchanted." And Schmidt wrote that the "structure of the half-hour" has been "stretched out to a two-hour work."

"Disappointment" Ruppel, like the other critics, found the "Firebird" a severe disappointment, in which Balanchine and Robbins had "created an American transmutation of a pompous model à la Bolshoi without the authenticity of Russian folkloric."

Not even Marc Chagall's sets, applauded by the audience, escaped critical strictures.

Even the general condition of the company came in for some hard words, although many of the dancers were praised, such

as Kay Matzko, Peter Martins, Miss Kirkland and Clifford.

Schmidt found that the company, the "first lady of international ballet" had aged "with almost brutal speed" since the last appearance in Europe in 1969, in Monte Carlo. "The main impression," he said, was of a "rich aunt from America visiting the old Continent."

Nevertheless, at last night's performance the audience continued its warm and even enthusiastic reception of the New York company. Balanchine's early "Symphony in C" was received with enthusiastic applause and only at the end of the program, which finished with Tchaikovsky's "Sole No. 3," were there a few boos among the cheers.

The Tourist Board has been the main source of the festival's subsidy, providing about two thirds of the annual grant on which the festival has been struggling to survive. The loss on the 1972 projects brings the festival's total deficit to more than \$15,000. It is reported that the Tourist Board reluctantly agreed to meet this deficit in allocating next year's grant now, but with no guarantee of further funds. If the board's support is withdrawn, the festival will have to be suspended if not abandoned.

Brendan Smith, the festival's director, has suggested a mini-festival around St. Patrick's Day 1973, with a full-scale festival following in the autumn, but if no more money is available, both plans will have to be scrapped. It is hoped the Ministry of Finance and Dublin business corporations (which have been footing one-third of the costs) will loosen their purse strings and make future festivals possible.

Stormy History The Theater Festival of Dublin has become an event of international interest during the past decade and a half. It has had a stormy history from its start and one must admire Brendan Smith's perseverance in piloting its course. Inaugurated in 1957, director Smith had planned an ambitious program for 1958. The works of four outstanding writers were to be performed: O'Casey's new play, "The Drums of Father Ned"; a version of Joyce's "Ulysses" called "Bloomday"; a dramatization by an Ulster playwright, Alan McClelland; and three mime playlets by

Dublin Festival in Financial Trouble

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Aug. 15 (REUTERS).—The Dublin Theater Festival is in trouble, sources close to it report, and the festival's fate hangs in the balance—in the balance of the books. Its last session—its 14th, which took place last March—incurred a loss of £12,000, partly due to the alleged cutback in the Tourist Board's budget.

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THEATER IN IRELAND

Samuel Beckett, plus a reading of his radio drama, "All That Fall." The Archbishop of Dublin refused to celebrate a mass to open the occasion, as he had the previous year, if O'Casey and the Joyce were performed. The result was that O'Casey withdrew his play and Beckett in sympathy withdrew his and there was no festival at all.

Censorship has since lost its firm grip in Ireland and both plays by O'Casey and Beckett and several based on Joyce's writings have gone untroubled at subsequent festivals. There have been, of course, other woes—financial problems, lack of rehearsal time, broken engagements—but, notwithstanding the drama festival of Dublin has carved out a place for itself. It is the only such occasion at which the accent is on new plays and, since there is want of new plays of quality the world over, it has fulfilled, within the limitations of its scope, a commendable purpose.

Goldsmith to Yeats

It has produced new Irish plays and new productions of Celtic classics—from Goldsmith's "The Stoops to Conquer" to Synge's "Playboys of the Western World" and from Parquhar's "Constant Couple" to Yeats's venture into spiritualistic table tapping, "Words Upon the Window Pane." Several of the plays that have emerged during its course have gone on to success in London, New York and on the Continent. The dramatization of Brendan Behan's recollections of his prison days, "Borstal Boy," done by the Abbey, played both the National Theatre of London and had an extended engagement on Broadway. Hugh Leonard's adaptation of Joyce's "Portrait of an Artist as a Young Man," known as "Stephen D.," received both London and New York productions and was invited to the

Théâtre des Nations festival in Paris.

Another of Leonard's plays, "The Patrick Pearse Motel," unveiled at the 1971 festival, was imported to London's West End for a respectable run. Conor Cruise O'Brien's provocative portrait of his UN superior, Dag Hammarskjöld, "Murderous Angels," similarly displayed, has been seen in the United States and at the Paris TNP in French translation. One of the festival's major discoveries was Brian Friel, David Merrick, the Broadway impresario, saw his first work, "Philadelphia, Here I Come," during a Dublin Festival season and produced it in New York. This spread Friel's fame; three more plays of his have been done in the United States and two in England.

1972 Season

The 1972 season disclosed a batch of interesting new plays. Several of these were from abroad as the Dublin Festival, maintaining an international policy, throws open its stages to foreign as well as native works. Three American plays—"The Night That Thoreau Spent in Jail" by Jerome Lawrence and Robert E. Lee; John Guare's "House of Blue Leaves," recipient of the New York Critics Circle prize; and Richard Stockton's version of the trial of Roger Casement, "Prisoner of the Crown," had their European premieres during the festival's course, while the American Maurice Korda's story of Joan of Arc's girlhood in Domrémy, "Jeanette," awarded the O.Z. Whithead prize as the best new play submitted, had its world premiere as a festival event.

The Irish contributions included Brendan Behan's last, unfinished play, "Richard's Cork Leg," with the popular troupe, the Doblíners, to sing its songs;

A revue from the poetry of of Flann O'Brien, who played the pen name Myles Gopaleen, "Cruskeen Lawn," a curious drama about a meeting defeat in a pay town. "The White House" protagonist of which, was striking resemblance to President John F. Kennedy, traded upon it, the latter of a promising drama Thomas Murphy.

Certainly, such a rich imposing in these times theatrical famine. The Festival has been given extending opportunities, giving playwrights, in them with professional those that are reviewed London critics and seen duers from near and I deserves government spotlight on Irish artists. Its disappearance would grave loss to world the

71% of French Have Never Seen Modern Art

PARIS, Aug. 15 (REUTERS).—A recent opinion poll shows that a whining majority of French have never visited a museum display.

A poll by the SOFRES station indicated that 71 per cent of Frenchmen have never in an exhibition of modern art and half the under 14 have never been to a museum at all.

The figures, in a country prides itself on its museums, claim to be among the avant-garde art scene also indicated that French are more interested in image of the artist than art.

Children clearly prefer mass to museums, the newspaper Figaro said.

Jesuits at an Art Colony

ROME (NYT).—For centuries, clerics from the most distant points of the globe have made their way to Rome to pray in St. Peter's and to seek an audience with the Pope. This summer, however, a group of more than 50 Jesuit artists from 10 countries—most of whom seem to have left their clerical collars at home—have come here to share ideas and work together in their various fields of artistic activity.

This commune of musicians, painters, sculptors, photographers, actors and directors has set up shop in the 16th-century Villa Mondragone—where the Gregorian calendar was promulgated in 1582—in the Frascati hills south-east of Rome.

Some of the participants are hoping for an audience with Pope Paul now that the Pontiff has moved into his summer residence at nearby Castel Gandolfo. But the priests, seminarians and lay artists gathered in Frascati are kept very busy by classes, intramural concerts, exhibitions and dramatic presentations, excursions to points of local interest and the good local wine that is produced in the cellars of the Society of Jesus's villa.

The Jesuit Institute of the Arts

was founded three years ago by the Rev. Thomas Culley, now head of the music department at the College of the Holy Cross in Worcester, Mass., and the Rev. Clement J. McNaspy, former assistant editor of the Jesuit publication America and now a faculty member at Loyola University in New Orleans.

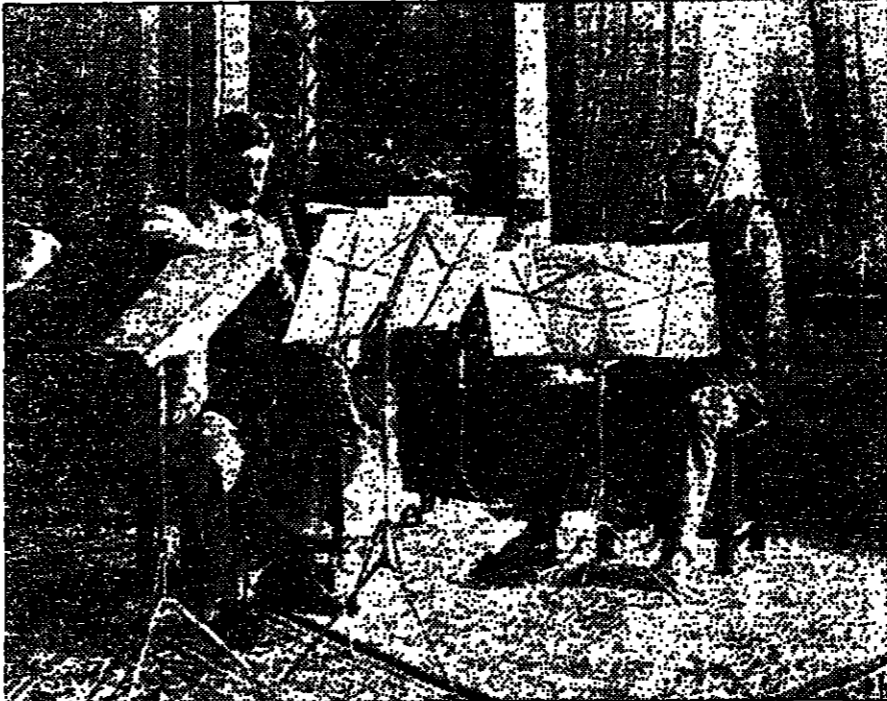
"This is our third summer but our first international experience," Father McNaspy said. "The other two sessions—one at Holy Cross, the other at Santa Clara University in California—were attended almost exclusively by Americans. This year we came to Rome to bring American Jesuit artists into contact with their European counterparts, and it is proving tremendously exciting."

The artists and students—from the United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Britain, France, Italy, Spain, Poland and Hungary—include about 10 nonclerics and a few members of other ecclesiastical orders.

Roughly half of the 40 participating Jesuits—most of them Americans—are priests; the others are seminarians, for the most part in their 20s, who hope to be ordained in one or two years.

Gary Seibert, from Missouri,

NYT.
Myron
Schwager,
left, of
Massachusetts,
and Joep
van Beeck of
the Netherlands,
perform in a
concert given
by the Jesuit
Institute
of the Arts.



is a theater student at St. Louis University and is part of the 10-member theater group at Frascati that has been preparing a presentation based on the Book of Job.

The drama group is headed by Luis de Tavaris, another seminarian, who worked with Jerzy Grotowski when the Polish director was in Mexico and who is teaching at Mexico University.

Michael Harter, a seminarian from Kansas, who heads the photography program in Frascati, said the institute is basically unstructured.

Alexis Gonzales is a member of the Christian Brothers order and is "on loan" to the Jesuits. An instructor of film and media at Loyola, he was active in organizing this summer's program.

"We had absolute cooperation from the Jesuits here," Brother Alexis said while showing a visitor the view from the villa—on a clear day St. Peter's can be seen.

"The minute Pedro Arrupe, general of the order, heard about the idea he gave us the go-ahead and the villa. We each pay

\$5 a day for room and those who can afford it also pay some tuition."

The institute's members—who include André Boulter, French painter; Oscar Magnan, Cuban painter-sculptor; Cyril Schommer, violinist of the Buffalo Symphony Orchestra, and a husband-and-wife concert team, Ivan and Suzanne Waldbauer—two Hungarians who term themselves "Jesuits by adoption"—seem to be enjoying the relaxed atmosphere of this attempt to recreate the Jesuit Society's historical interest in the arts.

Camel Sign Returns

Times Square Is Puffing Away Again

By David Bird

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—Times Square, which kindled the smoking habit six years ago, has started puffing again—and this time twice as much.

The old Camel sign, a landmark that blew smoke rings over Broadway from 1941 until 1966, is back.

This time, however, it is two separate signs and, reflecting the change in American taste from standard to filter cigarettes, it is advertising Winstons, another

R.J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. product.

The return of the sign was welcomed yesterday by Douglas Leigh, who dressed up the idea, and by those who are nostalgic about the traditional Times Square attractions being replaced by pornographic movies and so-called massage parlors.

Nostalgia

"This is a kind of nostalgic day for us," said Mr. Leigh, an advertising man who has a series of 16 billboards.

However, the sign's return was questioned by those who, for health reasons, oppose smoking.

The old Camel sign puffed four-foot smoke rings from a board along the east side of Broadway from 43d to 44th Street. The new signs are at the northeast corner of Broadway and 44th Street and at the southeast corner of Broadway and 46th Street.

They flank another Leigh "spectacular"—the sign, almost a block long, for Gordon's gin. On the signs, which each measure 31 by 54 feet, the smoke rings come from a smiling man's

head that is 28 feet high. Next to the head is the Winston slogan, "How Good It Is," in letters more than six feet high.

Warning

To comply with Federal Trade Commission rulings, there is a message at the bottom of the sign, in letters a company spokesman said were two inches high, warning that smoking is dangerous to health.

Because it is only steam that comes from the sign, the city's department of air resources is not directly concerned with the emissions.

But James Marshall, a spokesman for the department, said that "it's too bad they are still promoting smoking, a form of personal pollution."

Ainu Skeletons Found in Japan

KUSHIRO, Japan, Aug. 15 (AP).—Well-preserved skeletons of Ainu, a Caucasoid-type people once widely spread over northern Asia, have been unearthed in Kushiro, a port city in Japan's northern main island of Hokkaido, officials of the city museum reported today.

The skeletons, believed to date back some 4,000 years, will offer clues to the origin of the Ainu race, about which little is known, the officials said.

Skeletons of the same era have been found previously, but they were not as well preserved as the ones found in Kushiro, the officials added.

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

FINANCE

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PARIS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1972

Page 7

an's Payments Surplus Soars

Aug. 15 (Reuters).—
surge of payments to
to \$410 million in
in \$240 million in
inary Finance Min-
sured today showed
ago month, there
of \$495 million.
y said a July trade
of \$1.16 billion
r, was a major com-
ports rose 10.4 per-
billion from June
s held almost un-
\$1.39 billion due
e continuing effects
e-month seamen's

July Trade
A Near Record

and errors and omissions produc-
ed a surplus of \$100 million, com-
pared with a deficit of \$66 million
the previous month.

Plans Emergency Imports

TOKYO, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—
The government decided today
to work out by Friday specific
plans for emergency imports
from the United States to help
correct a trade imbalance heavily
in favor of Japan.

Trade Deficits

Trade surplus more
than offset by deficits in
shipping and in-
s and transfer pay-
es totaling \$220
ared with deficits in
3 million, the min-

Term Capital Account

term capital account
a large deficit of
compared with a
deficit in June.

because of stepped-
o investments by
vectors in overseas
loans amounting to
However, foreign
estment in Japanese
ued active with net
totaling \$160 million
month.

Trade Cuts

in U.K.

Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—
in Stock Exchange
posed reductions,
would go into effect
due for settlement
The cuts would ap-
d bonds and to deals
-250,000 in gilt-edged
and government
titles.

il said it believed the
ill "encourage further
be brought to the
age and will help to
the stock exchange
competitive both at home
national markets."

Exchange has been
of criticism from some
of investors for the
had to pay in trading
s of stock. Earlier this
up of 17 top merchant
announced plans to es-
computerized block trad-
for handling large
s away from the stock
floor.

osed schedule of new
is cuts of 8 to 27
commission costs of
stocks. 7 to 28 percent
insurances and 5 to 47
share deals.

to Cease
nvertible
ond Trade

Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—
ding Co. said today it
longer make a market
d convertible issues ex-
special circumstances.
It plans to expand
Euro-mark bonds and
ench funds and guide-

ec official said the
ould permit the com-
pand in an area it
-fixed-interest Euro-

ast year or so several
houses have either cur-
vertible bond dealing
some operations at
Recently Western
Bank (Europe) Ltd.
he list of convertible
s quotes.

Eurobond houses have
rally reluctant to dis-
they have curtailed or
vertible trading, some
kers have alleged that
ing has been unprof-
itally when a trading
s not have offices in
k to provide advice
derlying stock move-

ew exceptions, those
houses that continue
markets in convertibles
ted or have strong con-
with New York broker-
stment banking houses.

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d discounts from U.S.

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U.S. Output
Up .3 Percent
In Last Month

Fed Cuts June Rise
To Show .1% Advance

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (NYT).—
Industrial production, partly
hampered by the effects of
tropical storm Agnes, rose only
modestly in July for the third
consecutive month, the Federal
Reserve Board reported today.

The July increase was .03 per-
cent and June growth in output,
at a revised figure of .01 percent,
was less than previously es-
timated.

However, revisions of earlier
figures showed that the spurt in
industrial production from last
August through April of this year
was even sharper than had been
thought.

The preliminary production in-
dex for July was 113.5, with 1967
taken as 100. This was 6 percent
above the same month a year
ago and 1.5 percent above the
pre-recession peak in the late
summer of 1969. The June index
was 113.3.

The new picture shows a
steeply ascending industrial pro-
duction index from August
through April and then a distinct
tapering after that, with the
effects of the storm not precisely
known.

"Output of consumer goods
was unchanged in July; auto
assemblies were maintained at
the June rate of 8.5 million
units," the report said. Produc-
tion of business equipment
changed little and output of
defense equipment rose further.

Akzo Net Off,
Sales Steady

ARNHEM, The Netherlands, Aug. 15 (AP-DJ).—Akzo, the
Dutch synthetic fibers and chem-
icals firm, reported today that net
sales fell 12.2 percent in the
second quarter and 6.8 percent
in the first half.

Revenue in the quarter was
off 1.4 percent from the year-
ago quarter while first-half sales
were up 1 percent.

Earnings in the quarter totaled
44.2 million guilders (about \$13.5
million), or 1.64 guilders a share,
on sales of 2,005 billion guilders.
In the year-to-date period, income
totalled 50.4 million guilders, 1.37
guilders a share, on revenue of
2,023 billion guilders.

Half-year net slipped to 94
million guilders on sales of 4,071
billion guilders from last year's
100.6 billion guilders on revenue
of 4,023 billion guilders.

Unfavorable results in the rayon
and synthetic fiber sectors in
Europe overshadowed the general-
ly positive development in other
sectors, Akzo said.

Rayon and fibers contributed
58 million guilders less to the
gross operating result than in the
first half of 1971. Akzo's rayon
production by Erika Glanzstoff, an
Akzo unit, will have an un-
favorable effect on the 1972
results, it said.

The chemical group on the
whole did better than in 1971.
While the pharmaceutical, de-
tergents and other consumer
products continued to develop
satisfactorily.

Ex-Pennsy Chief
Hits SEC Report

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (Reu-
ters).—David C. Bevan, former
financial vice-president of the
Penn Central railroad, denied
today charges that he misled the
public for personal profit as the
Penn Central went bankrupt.

In a statement breaking his
silence on the issue, Mr. Bevan
called "unfair and untrue" the
Securities and Exchange Com-
mission report that he and other
Penn Central officers tried to
cover up mismanagement of the
railroad.

The report also charged Mr.
Bevan with selling 15,000 shares
in 1969 when the company's fi-
nancial difficulties were hidden
from the public. Mr. Bevan said
he sold the shares to pay off
bank loans, on the advice of his
lawyer.

Afghanistan Gas Find

KABUL, Afghanistan, Aug. 15
(AP-DJ).—New natural gas re-
serves estimated to amount to
over 30 billion cubic meters have
been discovered near Shiberghan,
northern Afghanistan, the Min-
istry of Mines and Industries
announced Tuesday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Russia, El Paso Discuss Gas Pact

Negotiations are under way with El Paso Nat-
ural Gas Co. for a 20-year contract to supply
Siberian natural gas to the East and West Coasts
of the U.S., Vladimir Sukhor, an official of Rus-
sia's Trade Ministry, told a meeting in Seattle,
Wash., that the negotiations were being conducted
by El Paso in Russia. Such a transaction "will
present great opportunities for purchase by us of
the equipment necessary to handle the gas
exports," he said, adding that the Soviet Union
would expect most-favored-nation status.

Occidental Petroleum Begins Talks

Occidental Petroleum officials have begun a new
series of meetings with Russian trade and econ-
omic experts to follow up a cooperation agree-
ment reached last month. Arrived Hammer,
Occidental president, declining to say what pro-
jects were being discussed, commented that "we
are having meetings with many people." On July
18 he disclosed he had negotiated an agreement
for scientific and technical cooperation with the
Soviet Union. While some of the projects covered
by the agreement could be huge, the document
itself appeared to be only a preliminary one and
detailed, firm contracts with a fixed monie-
value remained to be worked out. His return to
Moscow for further talks came earlier than antici-
pated. Originally, he said talks on technical
aspects of the projects covered by the agreement
would begin Sept. 1.

VEBA-Chemie, NIOC Eye Pact

VEBA-Chemie and National Iranian Oil (NIOC)
are discussing possible cooperation, with NIOC

seeking to establish a refinery in northern Ger-
many jointly with the West German petrochem-
ical company, which would receive its crude oil
directly from Iran, circumventing the big inter-
national oil companies. NIOC reportedly proposes
construction of a refinery with annual capacity
of about 6 million tons of crude oil, to go on
stream in about five years. VEBA-Chemie is a
subsidiary of the diversified VEBA utilities con-
cern, in which the government holds a 40 percent
interest.

Metallgesellschaft, Preussag Talking

Metallgesellschaft and Preussag are holding
talks that could lead by year end to a merger
of the German companies' lead and zinc divi-
sions. "We are discussing how our mutual activi-
ties in this field can be coordinated and rational-
ized," says a spokesman for Metallgesellschaft,
Germany's largest non-ferrous metals company
with annual sales of about 4.5 billion deutsche
marks. Preussag is a diversified mining and
metal company with sales of around 1.8 billion
DM. A third to one-quarter of each firm's busi-
ness is in lead and zinc.

C. Itoh Forms Energy Unit

C. Itoh & Co., a major Japanese trading firm,
has set up an energy development firm to promote
natural resources development abroad. The new
firm, named CI Energy Development Co., will be
owned 95 percent by C. Itoh and the rest by two
other Japanese firms. CI will take over Itoh's
petroleum exploration project which is expected to
begin in September in West Irian, Indonesia.
It also plans to develop tar sand in Canada and
uranium in Australia.

Big Four Called to Washington

Nixon Muscles Auto Firms on Prices

By Edward Cowan

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15
(NYT).—The White House has
intervened directly in an attempt
to get all four major automobile
manufacturers to withdraw their
proposed price increases on 1973
model cars.

Donald Rumsfeld, director of
the Cost of Living Council, met
yesterday at the White House
with representatives of American
Motors, Chrysler Corp. and Gen-
eral Motors. He met Ford of-
ficials today.

A White House spokesman
disclosing that the meetings
were held at the direction of the
president, stopped short of
saying that Mr. Rumsfeld, ask-
ing the companies not to raise prices,
But authoritative sources said

that the purpose of the meetings
was "to talk them out of price
increases, if possible."

Chrysler, Ford and GM have
applied for increases averaging
\$85 to \$91 a car to cover costs
incurred in meeting federal
emission-control and safety
standards. American Motors has
asked for \$78, plus \$68 for what
it said were other cost increases.

The meetings marked one of
the few instances of administra-
tion "jaw-boning" since the
adoption of the present Phase II
program of wage-price controls
last November. In the spring,
food-chain executives were sum-
moned to Washington twice to
discuss food prices.

The fact that the White House
resorted to this sort of pressure
against auto prices was regarded
by some observers as suggesting
that the commission could find
no grounds to disapprove the
requests.

A public commitment by the
industry to hold the price line
and absorb any cost increases
out of profits, which are up
sharply this year, would be an
important victory for the admin-
istration's campaign to dispel
inflation psychology.

Meanwhile, the commission
disclosed that it had yielded in
part to Ralph Nader, the con-
sumer advocate, by promising to
hold public hearings before it
approved any 1973 model in-
creases.

ICC Announces
Operating Loss in
First Six Months

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (AP-
DJ).—International Controls
Corp. (ICC) reported today a
first-half operating loss of \$397,000
against a year-earlier profit of \$1
million, or 27 cents a share. Re-
venues in the latest half fell 8.5
percent to \$25.4 million.

This year's operating loss is
after including about \$130,000 of
additional income reported by a
subsidiary, resulting principally
from changes in estimated non-
reimbursable tooling costs.

However, the loss is before a
special credit of \$885,000 arising
from the sale of the company's
interests in and dividends from
IOS Ltd. and an extraordinary
loss of \$63,000 from flood dam-
age.

After giving effect to the
special items, first-half profit was
\$495,000, or 11 cents a share.
International Controls also re-
ported that its foreign subsidi-
ary, ICC International, expects to
receive between \$4.5 million and
\$7 million of its 9 1/2 percent
Eurobond debentures as the
result of a tender offer to re-
purchase them at 80 percent of
principal amount. The offer,
which had an original expira-
tion date of July 28, was ex-
tended again to Aug. 30. The net
income to the company from this
transaction is not included in the
six months results.

But the seven-member body
said that it will take another look
at the pay standard as unspecified
"additional data become available
later in the year."

The 5.5 percent guideline, set
when the board began its control
of wage and fringe benefit in-
creases last November, was made
up of a 3 percent allowance for
increased output per worker per
year, and a 2.5 percent allowance
for rising prices. Three percent
is the long-range rate at which
output has been rising and 2.5
percent is all out the rate to which
the administration is seeking to
slow inflation.

The board has been under some
pressure to lower the standard.
The White House and the Pay
Board both want to reduce infla-
tion, yet neither wants to subject
itself to the charge that it is
squeezing the workingman. Or-
ganized labor made such charges
when four of its five members
walked off the board earlier this
year.

Profit-Taking
Erodes Early
NYSE Gains

Kissinger Visit Fails
To Encourage Buyers

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—
Prices on the New York Stock
Exchange pulled back a bit in
profit-taking today, after the
Dow Jones industrial average
reached a 44-month high yester-
day.

Many analysts regarded today's
action as normal. "Meanwhile, in
private conversations, brokers are
becoming more sanguine about
the future action of stock prices,
citing the brisk economic recovery
as their chief cause for
optimism."

The Dow average fell 3.24 to
969.97, after climbing more than
20 points in the two previous
sessions.

All of the four automotive
stocks fell by fractions, the
largest setback showing in Gen-
eral Motors, off 7.8 to 75.34.

This decline came in response
to a development that gave the
general market a reason for
profit-taking, namely, White
House pressure on the automakers
to discourage plans for posting
price increases on 1973 models.
Some resolution of this issue is
expected shortly.

But the market received en-
couragement on another front.
Shortly before noon came the
announcement that President
Nixon is dispatching Henry Kiss-
inger, his national security ad-
viser, to Saigon.

Any meaningful progress to-
ward a Vietnam peace, Wall
Streeters repeatedly have pre-
dicted, should provide a powerful
propellant for stock prices.

Gulf Oil, up 3/8 to 24 3/8, was
the volume leader. Industry
sources noted that the recent
firming of product prices in Eu-
rope is one reason for strength
among the international oils.

Alaska Interstate rose 2 1/4 to
44 3/4, after a federal court judge
denied all challenges to the trans-
Alaska pipeline by groups of en-
vironmentalists. An appeal of
the case to the Supreme Court is
expected.

Some Issues Rose
The oil group had its share of
winners, including Standard Oil
of Ohio, up 2 5/8 to 74, and At-
lantic Richfield, up 1 3/4 to 61.
Gaining more than a point each
were Kerr-McGee, Apco Oil and
Amerasia.

The best point gainer on the
active roster were Celanese, up
1 7/8 to 40 1/4, and National
Cash Register, up 2 to 32 7/8.
Celanese, coming up from its
yearly low now, had dropped
sharply in the wake of disappoint-
ing earnings. National Cash, Wall
Street sources have disclosed, is
enjoying an improving rate of
new orders.

Glamour stocks lost some of
their luster. Declines of between
3 and 4 1/2 appeared in Motorola,
Xerox, Texas Instruments, Pola-
roid and Telsco. Disney plummeted
6 1/8 to 192 3/8.

Johnson & Johnson fell 6 7/8
to 123 1/4 after disclosing plans
for a secondary offering of 1.2
million shares.

Prices worked lower in moder-
ately active trading on the Amer-
ican Stock Exchange. The index
fell 0.08 to 26.99.

In the over-the-counter market,
the NASDAQ index eased 0.62 to
136.52.

The corporate bond market
moved slightly higher in limited
trading with the secondary mar-
ket showing gains of 1/8 of a
point in spots.

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August 16, 1972

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
GE	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
GE	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close	Net
IBM	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	124 1/4	0
GE	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0
AT&T	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	48 1/4	0
Westinghouse	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	24 1/4	0
General Electric	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	0

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Market	Value
Amsterdam	325
Brussels	325
Frankfurt	325
London	325
Paris	325

Eurodollars

Rate	Value
1 Day	5 1/8
1 Month	5 1/8
3 Months	5 1/8
6 Months	5 1/8
1 Year	5 1/8

International Stock Indexes

Index	Value
Amsterdam	325
Brussels	325
Frankfurt	325
London	325
Paris	325

Tokyo Exchange

Price	Value
Asahi Glass	271
Canon Camera	212
Fuji Photo	417
Nissan Motor	417
Yamaha Motor	417

Offer for MGM Shares

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 15 (AP)—Kirk Kerkorian said today he will seek to purchase 100,000 common shares of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer by means of a public invitation for tenders at \$22.50 a share. If the full amount is tendered, it will increase Mr. Kerkorian's holdings from about 41.9 percent to about 43.8 percent of the outstanding shares of MGM common stock.

Markets Shut

PARIS, Aug. 15 (AP)—All banks and markets were closed Tuesday for Assumption Day in Italy, France, Belgium and Luxembourg.

MILAN TRADE FAIR

12 DAYS OF GENERAL TRADE FAIR □ 259 DAYS OF SPECIALIZED TRADE SHOWS □ OVER 26,000 EXHIBITORS FROM 90 COUNTRIES

Plan a visit to Milan Trade Fair, to be held 14 to 25 April, and another to the trade show that specializes in your line of business

TRADE EVENTS SEPTEMBER 1972-MARCH 1973

- BIJOUX '72 - Italian Salon for Fancy and Costume Jewellery Sept. 7-11
- 6th SIM - International Music Salon Sept. 7-11
- 4th MICAM - International Exhibition of Footwear, Leather and Shoemaking Machinery Sept. 8-11
- 10th - MACEF - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Chinaware & Glass, Silverware, Gift Articles, Hardware & Tools: Sept. 8-12
- 9th European Exhibition of Electrical Household Appliances: Sept. 9-12
- 9th SMAU - International Exhibition of Office Furniture, Machines & Appliances: Sept. 23-28
- 12th Italian Furniture Salon: Sept. 23-28
- 3rd MIAS - International Market for Summer Sporting & Camping Equipment: Sept. 30-Oct. 2
- SECURIT '72 - 6th Exhibition-Conference: Sept. 30-Oct. 2
- 2nd Exhibition of Equipment & Appliances for Civil Protection & Fire Services: Oct. 5-8
- PLAST '72 - International Plastics & Rubber Exhibition: Oct. 8-15
- 8th BI-MU - Italian Biennial Machine Tools Exhibition: Oct. 8-15
- EXPO CT '72 - 7th International Exhibition of Trade & Tourist Facilities & Equipment: Oct. 15-22
- 2nd MIPAN - Italian Exhibition of Machinery, Plant & Accessories for Making Bread & Confectionery: Oct. 15-22
- E.B.E. - 2nd European Drinks Exhibition: Oct. 15-22
- 2nd SIPRAL - International Exhibition of Food Products: Oct. 15-22
- 26th MIFED Cine-Meeting - International Film, TVfilm & Documentary Market: Oct. 20-28
- 4th RICH & MAC '72 - International Exhibition for the Chemical Industries: Oct. 25-31
- 32nd MITAM - International Market for Clothing Textiles: Nov. 1-3
- 2nd Baby Salon: Nov. 1-12
- 4th EXPO TECNO DENTAL - Exhibition of Equipment and Materials for Dental Mechanics: Nov. 4-8
- 2nd EXPO MEDI DENTAL - Italian Exhibition of Equipment and Appliances for Dentistry: Nov. 4-8
- ANTI-POLLUTION '72 - 2nd International Exhibition-Conference of Techniques, Plant & Installations for Water & Air Purification, Soil Decontamination & Refuse Disposal: Nov. 15-19
- 3rd PULISAN - Exhibition-Conference: Appliances & Techniques for Health & Cleanliness in Industry: Nov. 16-20
- PAVRIV - Exhibition-Conference: Domestic and Industrial Flooring, Linings & Wall Coverings: Nov. 16-20
- INTERSAN - International Orthopaedics Exhibition - Medical Techniques - Surgical Instruments & Equipment - Physioelectromedical Appliances - Contraception - Hygiene Articles for Infants: Nov. 18-21
- 12th ABAS - International Automation & Instrumentation Exhibition & Conference: Nov. 22-28
- 19th EURO-COMIS/TRICOT - European Hosiery & Knitwear Salon: Jan. 9-12
- 22nd MIPEL - Italian Leather Goods Market (International Salon): Jan. 12-16
- 11th International Toy Show: Jan. 26-Feb. 2
- 9th CHI-BI-CAR - International Exhibition of Bijouterie, Fancy Goods, Gifts & Stationery: Jan. 26-Feb. 2
- 11th - SPRING MACEF - International Exhibition of Household Goods, Chinaware & Glass, Silverware, Gift Articles, Hardware & Tools: Feb. 16-20
- 14th - International Exhibition-Conference: Heating, Air-Conditioning, Refrigeration & Sanitary Installations: March (date to be announced)
- 13th MIAS - International Sports Goods Market: March 3-6
- 9th COMIS/PEL - Fur Dealers' Salon: March (date to be announced)
- MIC 73 - 2nd Italian Paints & Varnishes Exhibition: March (date to be announced)

American Stock Exchange Trading

1972- Stocks and
High Low Div. in's 100% First High Low

[illegible]

10th AUGUST 1972



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Samuel Montagu & Co. Limited
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The National Bank of Australasia Limited
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New York Hanseatic International Ltd.
The Nikko Securities Co., Ltd.
The Nomura Securities Co., Limited
Nordiska Föreningsbanken AB
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Sal. Oppenheim jr. & Cie.
Pictet International Ltd.
Pictet, Halding & Pierson
Privatbanken i Kjøbenhavn Aktieselskab
N. M. Rothschild & Sons Limited.
The Royal Bank of Canada
Saifi Securities International Limited
Salomon Brothers
J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited
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Societ  Finanziaria Assicurativa
(Gruppo R.A.S.)
Soci t  G n rale
Soci t  G n rale de Banque S.A.
Standard and Chartered Bank
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Strauss, Turnbull & Co.
Svenska Handelsbanken
C. G. Trinkaus & Burkhart
Union Bank of Switzerland
(Underwriters) Limited
Vereinsbank in Hamburg
M. H. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
S. G. Warburg & Co. Limited
Western American Bank
(Europe) Limited
Westralian International Limited
White, Weld & Co. Limited
Williams, Glyn & Co.
Wood Gundy Ltd.
Yamachi Securities Co. of New York, Inc.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 15, 1972

[illegible]

Mutual Funds

Closing prices on Aug. 15, 1972

Income supplied by other Nations	Drexel	1421 N.L.	Inv Resh	4.74 7.37
Association of Securities	Dreyfus Grp.		Intl	23.85 24.21
Deacons Inc. are	Dreyfus	10,353 14.28	Jr Grph F	12.16 13.24
which have	Sol Inc.	8.22 8.99	Jr Grph F	19.23 N.L.
been bought	Ed Fd	17.55 17.92	Johnston	29.33 N.L.
or sold (plus	E&E Fd	371 N.L.	Johnston	29.33 N.L.
charge)	Eagle Gr	299 10.39	Johnston Funds:	
	Eastman		Am Bond	8.41
	Balan	10.39 11.41	Am Bnd	20.23
	Grwth	18.23 19.92	Am Bnd	20.23
	Spec	14.84 17.17	Am Bnd	20.23
	Spec	1082 11.03	Am Bnd	20.23
	Spec	72.73 16.12	Am Bnd	20.23
	Spec	14.65 17.17	Am Bnd	20.23
	EDIE Sp	31.34 N.L.	Am Bnd	20.23
	SPC Management:		Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	4.28 4.93	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	4.19 10.10	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	14.21 26.77	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	21.63	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	7.26	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	12.97 N.L.	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	9.54 10.02	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	11.91 13.02	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	10.38 N.L.	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro		Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	9.50 10.49	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	13.41 14.46	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	8.59	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	4.32 4.92	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	15.09 16.45	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	12.99 14.19	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	2.38	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	1029 11.25	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	5.28 4.28	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	12.92 13.25	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	4.91 N.L.	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	14.48 N.L.	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	12.87 N.L.	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	9.50	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	11.91 13.02	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	10.38 N.L.	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro		Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	9.50 10.49	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	13.41 14.46	Am Bnd	20.23
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	Ed Pro	11.91 13.02	Am Bnd	20.23
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	Ed Pro	9.50 10.49	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	13.41 14.46	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	8.59	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	4.32 4.92	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	15.09 16.45	Am Bnd	20.23
	Ed Pro	12.99 14.19	Am Bnd	20

European Gold Markets

Aug. 15, 1972
Op. Cl. N.1

London	65.75	66.75	Unc
Rich	65.70	65.80	+ 0.2

Real Stocks

3	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—	7 1/2
5	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	—	21 1/2

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
2	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
3	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
4	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
5	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
6	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
7	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
8	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
9	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
10	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
13	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
14	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
15	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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MISS PEACH



Stars Rout Orioles

Aug. 15 (UPI)—The last night, the address announced in the left field, the Yankees hit their 16th homer, and the Orioles lost 5-2.

The home team hit his 16th homer, and the Orioles lost 5-2.

The Yankees hit their 16th homer, and the Orioles lost 5-2.

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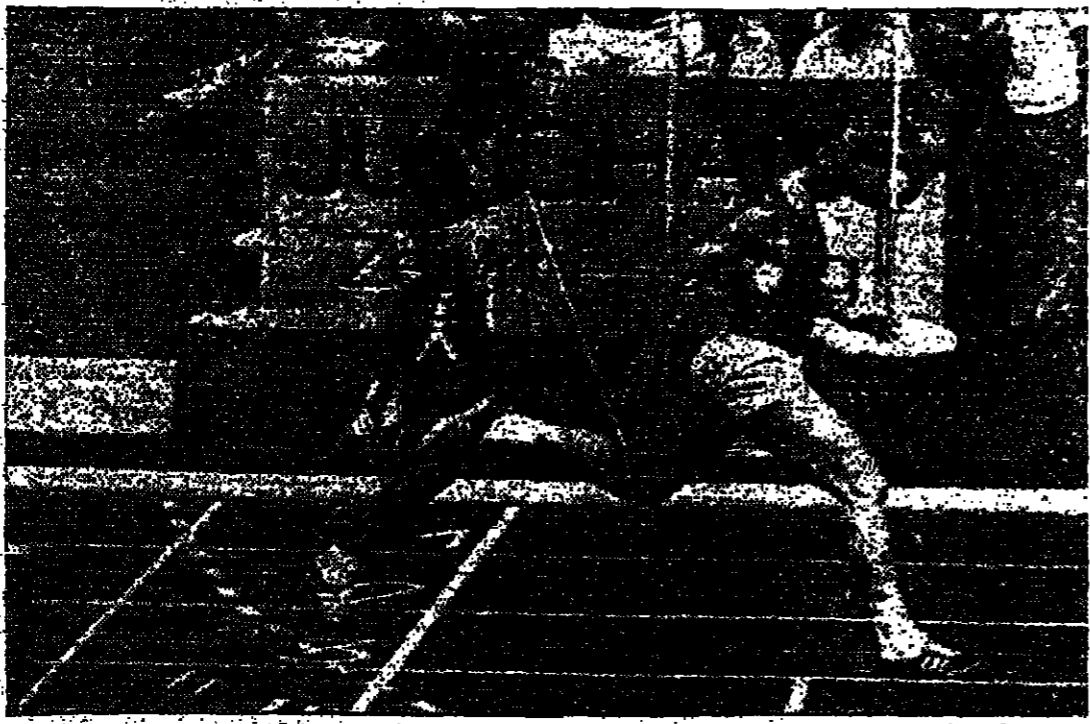
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AT THE WIRE—Russia's Valeri Borzov clocks 10.1 seconds to beat Lennox Miller of Jamaica in the 100-meter dash in a Munich meet in which many Olympians took part.

Ethiopia, Ghana Quit Olympics

MUNICH, Aug. 15.—Two more African nations said they will withdraw from the Olympic Games if Rhodesia is allowed to compete, and the actions revived the possibility that a snowballing movement among African countries still could deprive the Olympics of many star competitors.

In a major blow to the Olympic organizers, who hoped the controversy had been settled, an announcement from the Ministry of Information in Addis Ababa said today Ethiopia had decided to withdraw "because a team from the racist and illegal regime of Rhodesia—and particularly a team which has not been issued British passports—is allowed to participate in the 20th Olympic Games. Ethiopia has decided not to take part in the said Olympics and has recalled its team."

The other nation, Ghana, announced it would not compete if Rhodesia was allowed to participate. In Accra, the Ghana News Agency quoted the chairman of the Ghana Olympic and Overseas Games Committee, David Asare, as saying Ghana's track, boxing and soccer contingents, in Europe for pre-Olympic competitions, would remain there until further instructions. Asare said Ghana was "taking this action in concert with other African countries because Ghana is convinced Rhodesia still practices apartheid."

It brought to nine the number of African countries which have withdrawn, or are considering pulling out. Liberia, Tanzania and Sierra Leone have declared themselves out. Zambia, Uganda and the Sudan have said they would not compete if Rhodesia was entered, and Egypt announced today in Cairo that its decision would be made after the International Olympic Committee meeting Saturday in Munich.

"Politics is all politics," Brundage said when he stepped from the aircraft. Rhodesia has been extended an official invitation to compete in the games and Rhodesia will participate.

Meanwhile, Ethiopia's athletes, trained as usual here today, Team officials said they had no knowledge of the withdrawal. The Ethiopian team consists of 34 athletes, including marathon gold medalist at the Mexico games, Mammo Wolde and a leading 5,000 and 10,000-meter runner, Miruts Yifter, one of the favorites in the events.

In another development, the Nigerian Olympic Committee came under fire today in Lagos for sending a team to Munich, and sources said that it was possible the committee would reverse itself. Nigerian External Affairs Commissioner Okoi Ariko urged the committee to heed a call for an African boycott of the Olympics. "While the federal (Nigerian) government does not intend to interfere in matters connected with sports," Ariko said, "we expect that the committee will not do anything to jeopardize the government's foreign policy." He said, "One hopes our sports authorities will give serious thought to the call of the Organization of African Unity," a 41-nation political group which has supported a boycott.

Victor Sanchez of Russia, the Olympic triple-jump champion, won his specialty with a leap of 17.35 meters (56 feet 7 1/4 inches), only 6 inches short of the world record.

Kenya made it a clean sweep in the 2,000-meter steeplechase. Ben Jipcho won in 8:27.13 minutes from Olympic champion Amos Shwot and Kipchoge Keino, the 1,500-meter Olympic champion, who ran for a workout.

Australia's Pam Ryan, co-holder of the women's 100-meter hurdles world record, easily beat West Germany's Heidi Scheller, who was picked to take the Olympic vow. The winner clocked 1:31.1 seconds.

Mets Beat Red Sox

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Baseball returned to RFK Stadium last night as the New York Mets beat the Boston Red Sox, 4-1, in an exhibition game before a crowd of 32,452. Willie Mays made a great catch in center field on a ball hit over his head. He turned his back to the diamond, dropped toward the fence and the ball dropped into his outstretched glove. It reminded some of a catch he made on Vito Wertz in the 1954 World Series.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	58	44	.568	—
Detroit	55	47	.541	1 1/2
New York	54	48	.530	2 1/2
Chicago	52	50	.510	4 1/2
Cleveland	51	51	.500	5 1/2
Milwaukee	47	55	.460	9 1/2

WEEKEND RESULTS

Team	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	58	44	.568	—
Chicago	55	47	.541	1 1/2
Minnesota	54	48	.530	2 1/2
Kansas City	52	50	.510	4 1/2
California	49	53	.480	7 1/2
Texas	44	58	.434	12 1/2

Soccer Salary Disputes in Portugal

By Brian Glanville

LONDON, Aug. 15 (UPI)—For the first time in memory, the two top Lisbon teams will have English managers. Jimmy Hagan, a former Sheffield United and England international inside-left, will combine what has been a successful association with Benfica, the Portuguese champions. Ronnie Allen, a West Bromwich and England international forward of later vintage, and subsequently manager of Wolves and Atletico Bilbao, has taken over Sporting Lisbon, which since about 1960 or so has been the bridesmaid to Benfica.

Chicago Prevails

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (UPI)—In an annual intra-city exhibition game, Billy Williams hit a lead-off home run in the fourth inning to snap a 1-1 tie and the Chicago Cubs went on to defeat the Chicago White Sox, 3-1.

Unbeaten Colt Loses Bid for 16th Brigadier Gerard Upset by Roberto

From Wire Dispatches

YORK, England, Aug. 15.—After 15 straight victories, unbeaten Brigadier Gerard went down to defeat today in the Benson and Hedges Gold Cup as U.S.-owned Roberto scored a three-length victory in the \$50,000 race over 1 1/4 miles.

Roberto, owned by John Galbreath of Columbus, Ohio, who races in the United States as the Darby Dan Farms, was ridden by one of the star jockeys on the U.S. circuit, Panamanian Brailito Baeza. Baeza, riding for the first time in Britain, was imported by Galbreath just for the race.

And he gave the 12-to-1 Roberto a superb ride on the way to one of the most stunning upsets in recent horse-racing history and equal Roberto's record of 16 victories without defeat in classic racing.

Brigadier Gerard, which had captured the King George VI and Queen Elizabeth Stakes in his last outing and was the conqueror of Mill Reef in the only meeting between the two super horses, was bidding to equal Roberto's record of 16 victories without defeat in classic racing.

A Lovely Horse

"That was a thrill. What a lovely horse," Baeza said on dismounting.

"On this performance he could get a first class riding job in any country," O'Brien said.

"We first got on the horse this morning when he had a canter on the course. I did not give him any riding instructions. I just left it to him."

Brigadier Gerard, owned by John Hislop of England, added \$5,100 to his career bankroll of more than \$200,000. It was to be his penultimate race, and he had won here and in the Champion Stakes at Newmarket in October, Hislop said he would have retired the horse undefeated.

White House Reception

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (AP)—Pat Nixon will give a reception at the White House Thursday afternoon for members of the U.S. Olympic team.

Yankees' Sanchez Is a Rookie at 28

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Aug. 15 (NYT).—He's the New York Yankees third baseman in an American League pennant race, a rookie from Mexico at the elderly age of 28, but Celerino Sanchez is more than that. He's a reminder of how baseball players once learned their trade on dusty diamonds long before the Little League existed, and of how minor leaguers could be imprisoned by selfish club owners, who put their team's success and gate receipts ahead of a man's career. He hasn't had time to learn much English, said to talk to him, you talk through Felipe Alou, his team's roommate and interpreter.

"He says he didn't play on a team with nine players until he was 16," Alou was saying. "And they played only on Sundays."

Journey to Big Leagues

The two Yankees were sitting on small black stools at Alou's locker. Under his black cap, the rookie's classic Spanish features appeared to have been cast in copper. His brown eyes flashed as he spoke of his journey to the major leagues from the family farm outside Veracruz, a leafy Gulf of Mexico port established in 1510 by the explorer Cortes.

"When they played," Alou translated, "their first duty was to clean up the field. Throw the rocks away, pull up the weeds. Right field went uphill, left field went downhill. The left fielder couldn't see home plate. The center fielder had to yell to him."

The eighth child in a family of 12—seven boys and five girls—Sanchez third baseman is 5-foot-11 and 160 pounds, sturdy and muscular. He described his family as being "middle class," and recalled that much of their food was produced on the farm, where the children worked when not in school.

When he was 20, he went to Mexico City to visit some friends. One day there he played in a pickup game.

Amato and Avila

"The only reason he's playing now," Alou said, "was that a man named Gabriel Jarro happened to see him hit a home run that day. Jarro recommended him to the Mexico City Tigers, a minor-league team. He says he didn't know much about the major leagues. He got the scores in Veracruz, and he knew who Mickey Mantle was, and he knew that there had been Mexicans like Ruben Amaro and Roberto Avila in the major leagues, but that was about all he knew."

Farmed out to the smaller Mexican Leagues, he batted .254 as Solimera in 1964, .330 at Villahermosa in 1965 and .448 at Campeche in 1966, for which he earned a silver bat for the highest average in organized baseball that year.

"He says he was hitting .503 with a few weeks to go," Alou said. "But he hadn't had enough official at-bats to qualify for the batting title. He had been hitting clean-up, but they put him at lead-off so he would qualify. The other teams were walking him, knocking him down. One game they hit him four times. At lead-off, he swung at everything to make sure he'd have enough at-bats. His average dropped, but he qualified."

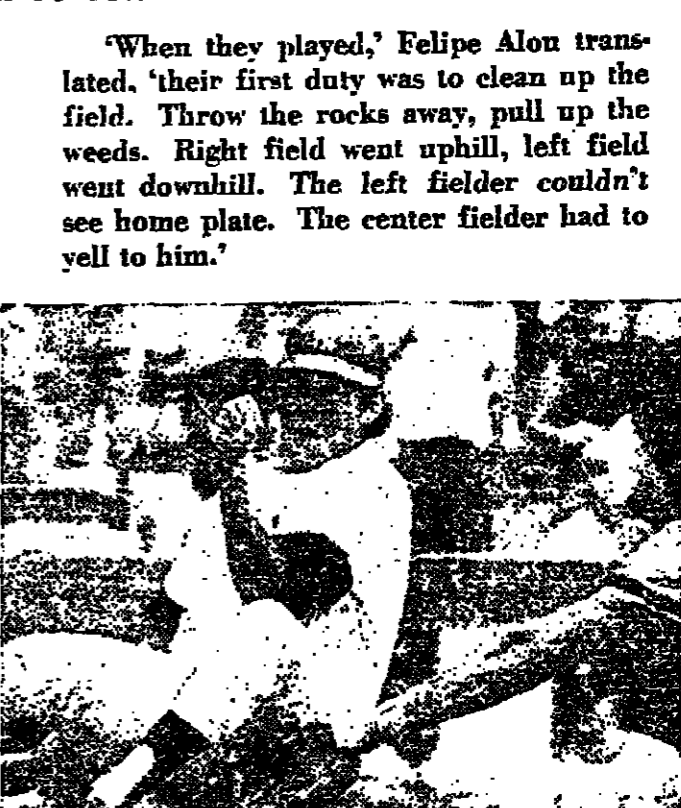
Carolina League

Sold to the Houston Astros, he played at Asheville and Greensboro in the Class A Carolina League in 1967 and 1968.

"He says that his grandmother died during the 1968 season," Alou said. "He asked to go home, but they wouldn't let him."

He went anyway. Returned to Mexico City, he batted .314, .345 and .368 for the Tigers in the Class AAA Mexican League the last three seasons, prompting the Yankees, New York Mets, Philadelphia Phillies and San Diego Padres to inquire about him. But the Mexico City club discouraged negotiations, hoping to keep him.

Fun and Games Start Early in Munich



DOWN AND OUT—Yankees' Celerino Sanchez is tagged out in a play at the plate by Tigers' catcher Bill Freehan.

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Fun and Games Start Early in Munich

By Bernard Kirsch

MUNICH, Aug. 15 (UPI)—A U.S. athlete beat a Jamaican today in checkers on the 10-foot-by-10-foot board in the Olympic Village's recreation area, but he will not receive a gold medal.

A Löwenbräu waiter, a man of the world, can tell you about German beer in Croatian, Serbian, Hungarian, English, Spanish and French. Few appreciate his resources. Chi Cheng led a Bavarian band, with tuba and all, and Kipchoge Keino ran up and down a field hockey field with the Kenyan team, saluting his friends with a stick and showing that the warm, humid and unseasonal heat of Bavaria will please him as much as the altitude of Mexico City did when he won the 1,500 meters in 1968.

The Olympic Games open in 11 days—Aug. 26—but the city is already filled with men and women invading private games, some full of Gemillichkeit, while others wage a perpetual political war which has been known to overshadow the athletic events.

"Not That Sure"

This morning near the bustling milk bar in the Olympic Village, the home of the athletes, John Carlos, while finishing a yogurt, said about the U.S. team: "I don't think there'll be any demonstrations this year. They're not that sure of themselves. They're a good, younger crowd, and they have the competition on their minds." In the 1968 games, when the Americans they were the could do and proved it. Carlos, who finished third in the 200 meters, and teammate Tommie Smith, the winner, gave the Black Power salute after receiving their medals. Carlos is now in the village as a representative for a track shoe company.

3d-Seeded Gimeno Is Ousted By Pattison in Canada Tennis

TORONTO, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Andrew Pattison of Rhodesia beat third-seeded Andres Gimeno of Spain, 6-2, 4-6, 7-5, in the first round of the Canadian Open tennis championships yesterday.

Ken Blinn of Toronto scored a 5-7, 6-3, 6-2 victory over Georges Goven of France.

In other matches:

MEN'S FIRST ROUND

Colin Dibley, Australia, d. Juan Gisbert, Spain, 6-2, 6-0; Barry Phillips-Moore, Australia, d. Ross Case, Australia, 6-0, 6-1; Jaime Pinto-Bravo, Chile, d. Ian Fletcher, Australia, 6-3, 6-0; Rene Parmentier, U.S., d. Vijay Amritraj, India, 6-4, 6-1, 7-6.

WOMEN'S FIRST ROUND

Sherry Walsh, U.S., d. Israel Fernandez, Colombia, 6-4, 6-2; Natalie Poch, France, d. Ann Phillips-Moore, Australia, 6-4, 6-0; Alister Hume, U.S., d. Susan Stone, Canada, 7-6, 6-2; Ann Maria Aris, Pinto-Bravo, Chile, d. Sally Hudson-Beck, Rhodesia, 7-6, 6-2; and Daphne Pattison, Rhodesia, d. Patricia Faulkner, U.S., 6-2, 6-0.

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